THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY [illegible], 1822. No. 1654

Education Society,

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, will be held on Monday next, the 18th Instant, at *St. Thomas's Church* at 10 o'Clock.

The Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair.

Immediately after the Meeting, the public examination of the Children of the two central Schools will take place.

HENRY DAVIES.
SECRETARY.

Bombay February 13th 1822.

Sale of Presents

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Thursday next the 14th Instant four Mules and a Horse will be Sold by Public auction at the Civil Pay Office on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. BEST,
CIVIL PAY MASTER.

BOMBAY
CIVIL PAY OFFICE
12th February 1822.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 18th Instant
IN THE
DOCK YARD
THE GOOD SHIP
Conde de Riopardo
CAPTAIN BEYTS.

RIDING at Anchor in the Bombay Harbour, of the burthen of 430 Tons, built at Demaun in the year 1810 of the best materials. She underwent a strong repair and was new Coppered in the Bombay Docks in April last.

Inventory of the Stores will be shown on application to *Motichund Ameechund* at his House in the Fort Bazar Gate road, or to Captain *Beyts* on Board.

Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, previous to which she may be inspected from 10 to 4 o'Clock every day.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

A CARD.

HADJEE MAHOMED CAUZUM ISFAHANNEE, will have much pleasure in attending the commands of Gentlemen and the Public at large in his professional duties of Engraver. He begs to assure the public that his Engravings on every kind of Stone adapted for Seal &c. are so neatly & handsomely executed that they he trusts will soon entitle him to the general support of the public. All orders will be daily received and perfected by him at his residence situated opposite to the Jail within the Town, near the Bazar Gate.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
(POSITEVILY TO THE HIGHEST BEDDER)
On Monday next, the 18th Instant
BY
Eduljee Cursetjee Son's

A STRONG built Charriot, with a pair of Horses.

ALSO

Two Excellent toned, Grand Piano Fortes, well worthy of attention.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

Advertisement.

A SINGLE POLE TENT

BUILT of best Vizagapatam Cloth, lined with Chintz, Double Walls, Shell about 14 F. by 22 Square. Now and until sold, may be seen near the Church Gate. Price 150 Rupees, also there, a Palankeen price 50. A large Teak wood Cot price 20 Rs.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

To be Let

IN Rampart Row, an Excellent Dwelling House, formerly occupied by *Doctor Maxwell*, having a spacious Court Yard with a Godown, Coach House and Stabling for Six Horses. Further particulars will be given on application at Messrs. *Baxter* and Cos. Rooms.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

FOR SALE
ON
Commission.

MR. ANDERSON has for Sale a good Sextant with Brass Stand, and an Artificial Horizon Price Rs. 275. Also 22 Vols. Of the Encyclopedia, Britannica (Second hand) Price Rs. 475. One sett of Rees Encyclopedia in 85 parts in Boards, beautiful Types Price Rs 800, with numerous other Inportant and valuable Publications.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

SALE OF
The Effects
OF THE LATE
MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS
DECEASED

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on this day the 13th Instant and on every other day till Friday next will be sold by Public Auction the Effects of the Said deceased at his Dwelling House, Consisting of Some Tables and others Furniture Some Broad Cloths, Shirts and other Cloths & Linen Chintz of Various modern Patterns, China Flowered Silks a few Military Saldes. A Quantity of Teakwood Planks, A quantity of Flat Iron, A quantity or Assortment of Iron mongery, an Assortment of Books A quantity of Brandy, Beer and Wine in Bottles, and other Articles well worthy te Attention of Families, Tradesmens Shop-keepers and others.

On the same Terms as before.

(BY THE EXECUTORS,)
Bombay 13th Febaary 1822.

વેચંણ.મરનાર.ફરંશીશ.
ટોમકીનનો.શાંમાનનુ*
ખબર.કીમંતથી.આપીયનેજ*
આજે.તારીખ.૧૩.મી.આઠમ
કીનાથી.તથા.બીજા.પછાદાકુ

ડાં.આવતા.શ્રુક્રવાર.શ્રુથી.લી
લાંઉક્રીને.વેચશે* ઉમરનારનો
શામાંન.તેનાં.રેવાનાં.ઘરમો.
ેની.વીગત.ઉનેકેટલીઉક.નેબ
લેંના.બીજું.પ્રાનેટર* કેટલુંઉ
ક.બરાડ.કલાથ*શરટ*મને.બી
જાં.કપડાં*અને.લેલીન*નથી.છી
ટ.તરેહતરેની.ઘણી.જાતની*થી
નાઇ.રેશમી.ફુલ.ઉથોરાં.મીલે
ટેરીનાજીણાં*ઉક.જથો.શાગનાં
પાટીમાંનો*ઉક.જથો.બોરેડ
નાં.પાટાનો*તરેતરેહની.અછર
નમંગારી*તરેહતરેહની.બુકો*ઉ
ક.જથો.બરાંતકીનો.તાબીરનો
તા.વહનનો.બાટલીમોમો.તરે
લો*અને.બીજી.કેટલીઉક.જીન
શો.શારી.અને.ફ્રેમલીને.વેપારી.
તા.દુકાનદાર.અને.બીજાઓને
લાઉકની*

આગલી.શરત.પરમાણે*

તા.૧૩ મી.ફેબ્રુઆરી.૧૮૨૨

(વકીલોથી)

Buggies & Pallanquins

FOR SALE

Two excellent Buggies

AND TWO

MAHINAH PALLANQUINS

Made by the best Makers in Calcutta,

JUST imported by the *Sarah*, for particulars enquire at *Messrs. Milburn and Cos.* Office.

Bombay, 13*th February* 1822.

For Sale

A Fashionable Landau imported by the Rockingham. It was made to order and is of the best materials, and is parted with merely because the Gentleman who Commissioned it cannot, owing to the state of the roads, use it at the station to which he is likely soon to proceed. It will be sold for prime cost and charges.—Enquire of the Editor of this Paper.

Bombay, 13*th February* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE THIS MORNING

Opened for Sale,

A Consignment of Books and Prints, from *Mr. Ackermann*, of London imported on Rockingham consisting of the following.

Cabinet of Arts in 2 vol.—Rudiments of Landscape large Paper proof,—Various copies for Drawing,—Bryant's Landscapes large Paper proof,—Wests Elements of Drawing,—Studies of Trees by Calzest,—Madame Vincents Fruits & Flowers,—Edward's—Do. Do. Brookshaw's Do. Do. and F. Mikel's,—Do. Henderson's Seasons,—Prouts Progressive Fragments.—Ackermann's Light and Shadow,—Prouts easy lessons,—Pynes Rustic Figures large, and small,—Scrap Books Do. fitted with Prints,—Views of Public Buildings in London,—Black sided Frames, and Varnished,—Views of Twickenham and Claremont Guilt Ruded Frames and Varnished Embossed French Message cards.

BOOKS ELEGANTLY BOUND.

Tour of the Seine with Views of Paris, &c. of the Rhine,—Views of Cities and Interesting Scenery on its banks
Dance of Death, do. of life.
Dr. Symtax's three Tours.
English Lakes, with Views.
Select Views of London.
Buenes Ayres.
Military Costumes.
Naples.
Culinary Chemistry.
Sketches of Russia.
Ditto Madeira.
Tour of the Simpton.
Dogley's Takings.
Life in London.

With a variety of articles in the fancy line.

Bombay, 13*th Feb.* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE received for sale on Commission by a late arrival from London, a service of Fashionable Pleat, and Plated Ware, to be disposed of on moderate terms for Cash.

Bombay 13*th February* 1822.

A CARD.

KEMPT and Co. Respectfully acquaint the Public, that the Sale of the late Sir *W. D. Evan's* Library will continue this day and tomorrow.

Hours of Sale from 11 till 3.

Bombay 13*th February* 1822.

Advertisement:

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace will be held at my Office this day, at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON,
CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Bombay,
No. 17 *Medows Street,*
13*th February* 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

N E W

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto 25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz. 10
London Partichlar Madeira Wine,.	ditto 15
London Market ditto, . . .	ditto 13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto 12
Cognac Brandy	ditto 18
Hollands Gin	ditto 15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 14th Instant.

AT

Messrs. Baxter & Co.

A QUANTITY of Household Furniniture consisting of Blackwood Cots, of Sizes, Wardrobes, Book Cases Washhand Stands, Dining and Dressing Tables, Side Boards, Chairs, Sophas, Grand and Square Piano Fortes, with a Selection of Music. A variety of Books &c. Beer, Wines, and Spirits in Bottle. The property of Families returned to Europe.

At 2 o'Clock several Carriages and Buggies with Horses &c. Will be exposed for Sale. Also a capital Sextant and Quadrant with various Mathematical Instruments. The property of an Officer Deceased; A few Hhds. of Hodgsons Beer and some Keg Tripe.

At 4 o'Clock Two Field Officers Tents, pitched on the Esplanade for Inspection.

Bombay 13th February 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST JANUARY, 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to make the following appointment; viz.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Francis Sharpe to be Adjutant, in the room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Graham promoted to a Company,—Date of appointment 16th January.

Lieutenant Albany Troward, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Tannah while a detail from that Battalion may be doing duty in that Garrison, or until further Orders,—Date of appointment 25th Instant.

The leave of absence granted to Major General R. Cooke, Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, by the General Orders of the 11th Instant, is cancelled, at that Officer's request.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Lieutenant Craig, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Pension List, on the conditions stated in Government Orders of the 8th December 1820, with permission to reside and receive his Pension in Malabar; the following Promotion is in consequence made.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Macan to be Lieutenant, Vice-Craig struck off the effective strength of the Army, and placed on the Pension List,—Date of rank 1st February 1822.

Major P. De Lamotte, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council will not fail to bring to the favorable notice of the Hon'ble Court the services of Major De Lamotte, during an uninterrupted period of upwards of twenty three years.

1st February 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion viz.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward M. Wood to be Captain, and Ensign Michael Thackthwaite to be Lieutenant vice Stewart deceased,—Date of rank 15th October 1821.

2d February 1822.

Lieutenant W. Buchanan of the 4th Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, having produced a Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Love is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, his provisional appointment ceasing from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made in Brigade Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, on the 24th of November last, viz.

Lieutenant Roberts of the 2d Battalion 7th Regt. Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Bazars to the Brigade.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Barlow, of the 1st | 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostance to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

4th February 1822.

The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Licensed Ship Rockingham, on the 28th ultimo, and having produced their covenants and certificates of appointment to this Presidency, are admitted on this Establishment from that date; the Cadets for the Artillery are promoted to second Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns; the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

Messrs. Edward Anstruther Farquharson, Clements Blood, John Grant, Henry Stamford, Henry Sutton, Henry Wilkinson Hardie, William Abraham Welland, William Morse Webb, William Thomas Whitlie.

Infantry.

Messrs. Edward Morton Earle, Henry Maxwell Duncan, Benjamin Wombwell Gautier, John Cooper.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. Alexander John Robertson, M. D. Ralph Ouseley.

6th February 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Medical appointments.

Surgeon Wallace to succeed Mr. Christie as Surgeon to the European General Hospital.

Surgeon Hall to succeed Mr. Wallace as Garrison Surgeon and Surgeon Harrison, to act for Mr. Hall, in that situation.

Assistant Surgeon Brydon, to succeed Assistant Surgeon McAdam as Hospital Storekeeper.

Lieutenant Hart, Adjutant of the Battalion of Pioners, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant J. Forbes, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted on the 25th of January 1821, to Lieutenant Mansfield, of the 5th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, and attached to the Poona Auxiliary Horse, is extended to the 1st of this month.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON,
Sec to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Goodridge to command the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora.

Lieutenant Guy to command the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 6. Ensign G. W. Oakes, 2d | 7th Regt. from Bheemdy.
Do. Capt. G. Arden, 2d Regt. from Surat.
Do. Lieut. J. Randle, 5th Regt. from Mulligaum.
8 Surgeon Moyle, E. Regt. from Poonah.
10. Ensign Jervis, Engineers from Rutnagheery.
Do. Lieut. George Yeadell, Artillery from Poonah.
Lieut. H. Geasdale, 2d Batt. Grenr. Regt. from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 6, Lieut. W. Fraser, to Broach.
7. Lieut. White, 1st | 10th Regt. N. I. to Mulligaum.
10. Lieut. Home, 2d | 7th Regt.
Do. Ensign G. W. Oakes, 2d | 7th Regt.
9. Supert. Surg. Eackford, to Guzeraut.
10. Lieut. J. W. Shaw, Baroda Residency Escorte Baroda.
12. Lieut. Meldrum, 25th Regt. to Sattarah.
Do. Capt. G. J. Wilson, to Kattiawar.

BOMBAY.
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY 13TH, FABRUARY, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128⅛	By Rs. per 100 Siccs	
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - -	do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

9 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10		
30 Days — on Calcutta	— 111⅛	—	100 Siccas	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	— 103⅛	—	100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	— 101¼	—	100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	— 104¼	—	100 Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Amnee	118		100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days ——— Siccs	96		100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Brodera	— 98		100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	— 226¼	Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have taken it upon ourselves to omit two lines in S.'s address to his friend that did not run in very good cadence.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 13TH FABRUARY, 1822.

We are concerned to announce that another fracas has occurred with the Chinese of which the following are the particulars that we have collected. Whilst the Topaze was lying at anchor off Lintin, it was their practice to send a party of Seamen on Shore for water, and to wash clothes & bathe: on one occasion the Chinamen accusing the Seamen of having got into their potatoe ground, a quarrel arose, in which there were some blows exchanged; however. this difference was made up & all was going on well again, but on Christmas Day a small party went on shore to wash clothes & bathe as before, when the Chinese sallied out on them and a battle ensued in which stones were thrown and some of the Topaze's people being hurt, they went on board and complained to the Commanding Officer (Capt, Richardson being in Canton) when the frigate fired a broadside among the Chinese, and at first it was said killed four and wounded sixteen, but latterly the Chinese acknowledge there was one killed and thirteen wounded.

A letter from Canton of the 25th December states that the affair was every day assuming a more serious aspect. The Company's Super cargoes had informed the Vice Roy that they had no influence or authority over H.M.'s Ships with whom the whole negotiation must therefore rest. The Chinese insist upon examining the 14 men that were wounded in the affray; but Capt. Richardson informed the Vice Roy through

139974

the Hong Merchants that he would only reply to them on board his own Ship: an arrangement which it was supposed the Chinese were not inclined to come into. Capt. R. had left Canton and was on board the Topaze. The Company's Cargoes and Ships had been defained, but Captians Cruickshanks, Paterson and Heaviside having previously obtained the Grand Chop were about to leave.

The kindness of a friend has furnished us with the following further particulars.

"It appears that for some time there had been disagreements between the Crew of the Topaze and the Inhabitants of the Town of Chuenpee, but a formal conciliation had taken place, after which the Seamen used to go on shore in smaller parties than before. On the 24th December one of these parties was unxepectedly attacked by a large body of Chinese who succeeded in driving the English back into the Sea, where they were assailed with lances, heavy Bamboos and such other weapons, and many of them severely bruised and beaten. The assault having been observed from the Topaze a Gun was fired over the heads of the Chinese twice without having the effect of making them desist, and the situation of our men becoming extremely perilous the Topaze slipt her cable and neared to the shore when she opened a fire of musquetry upon the Chinese and in a short time succeeded in rescuing the men.

The Natives asserted that 3 men had been killed and 19 wounded by the musquetry, but it was subsequently ascertained that there had been only 1 man killed.

The Chinese Government had immediately put a restriction on all commercial intercourse until such time as satisfaction was afforded for the loss of their people, this however had been refused on the plea that they were the aggressors, and that what had been done was merely in self defence.

Capt. Richardson of the Topaze immediately on hearing what had occurred hastened from the Factory to join his Ship, when he informed the Govt. he was ready to receive and treat with any mission which they chose to send him, but none had yet ventured. The Ships which had already got their Grand Chop clearance were allowed to sail, but it was not certain that the same facility would be extended to the others.

The Factory was prepared to remove in the event of things being reduced to the last extremity, as it was determined that none of the men could be given up.

We have given in our subsequent pages an account of the landing of the King of Portugal in his Capital, and of his taking the prescribed oath to the constitution. It would appear that there were some individuals, of no inconsiderable influence, about his Majesty's person, who endeavoured to persuade him to act in opposition to the declared will of the national Cortes, by altering the time appointed for his landing;—these insidious Counsellors however were happily not attended to, and the King on reaching the shore was greeted with the acclamations of assembled multitudes.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the accounts from Spain are also of a most favorable complexion; the disturbers of the public peace have been completely put down, and their leader Marino has been obliged to take refuge in France.

Amidst these brightening prospects, it is lamentable to observe with what eagerness the ruling authorities in these two Nations are labouring to exclude foreign manufactures, by a recurrence to heavy duties, and to all the other evils of the prohibitive system:—will Governments never be convinced, that by the exclusion of commodities of foreign growth, which can be procured from abroad, cheaper than they can be produced at home, they establish a monopoly in favor of one class of their subjects, at the expence of the rest of the community; and that the only high road to national wealth and prosperity is to allow industry and capital to take their natural course and at the same time to open up as many markets as possible whereby to exchange products of home for those of foreign growth?

The Honorrble Sir Anthony Buller landed yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock under an appropriate salute.

THE ROYAL TIGER.—Respecting this reported visitant of our Island, a correspondent residing on the Breach road hill, writes to us—

"I have made every inquiry & cannot discover any trace of him. We have a Hyena, which has been frequently seen on our hill, and on Monday evening last he was seen at nine o'clock upon my estate. There are also a great many Calves to be seen morning and evening in our neighborhood, and plenty of the younger branches of the canine species, but they are very harmless."

We have not been able to learn that the royal brute has been seen by any European. The report rests, as far as we can ascertain, on the testimony of some hamauls and ghorawallas; and we are inclined to believe that their fears and ignorance have converted a Hyena into a Tiger.

Bombay Courier.

We have been requested to publish the following.

TO A FRIEND

(On the occasion of his marriage.)

"HAIL WEDDED LOVE MYSTERIOUS LAW."
MILTON.—

Sweet is the sound when each melodious note,
Bursts from enchanting Philomela's throat,
Sweet is the fragrance which the rose exhales,
While Zephyrs play along the flow'ry dales,
But sweeter still the voice of wedded love,
It's softest emblem is the Turtle Dove.
By wisdom nurs'd beneath the beams of heaven,
It proves one perfect bliss to mortals given,
By it the parents mark their offspring rise
Like verdant plants before their hopeful eyes,
The child well rear'd beneath the parent's care,
To act some happy part does promise fair.
By it we know how kindred love is dear,
How it can drop the sympathetic tear.
Then let me, friend, this humble tribute pay
To you be this a most auspicious day,
And long may you in every comfortive
That Heaven bestows—and that the world can give.

S.

11th February 1822.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

It may be satisfactory to those at a distance, having friends on the Sarah, Captain Thacker, to know that the Ship was off Cape Comerin all well on the 24th January.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 7, Armed Pattamar Darria Dowlatt, Syrang Shack Husson, from Bancoat, & Sailed on a Cruize.

10. Ship Caroline, Thos. Crawford, from China 18th Dec.

Do. Ship Glenelg, John Gover, from China 29th Dec.

11. Ship Royal Charlotte, Wm. Howell, from China 25th Dec.

Do. Ship Cumbrian, H R China. Weddell, from & Manilla, 17th Nov.

Ship Caron, Thos. McCarthy from Calcutta 11th January.

PASSENGERS.

Per the Caroline.—E. Holland, Esq. By. C. Service.

Per the Glenelg.—Major Bentley, Doctor W. Jardine.

Per the Royal Charlotte,—Revd Hands.

Per the Cumbrian—Lieut, Watson, H C, Marine Mrs. Watson, Capt. Morris, Country Service.

Per the Carron,—Sir, A. & Lady Buller, Miss Weiland, Major Dickson. 6th Bengal Cavalry 3 Miss Bullers.

DEPARTURES.—Feb 6, Ship Duke of Bedford, Edward Oakes, to Calcutta.

9, Ship Lord Minto, Nacqudah Shake Husson, to Mocha.

10, Ship Dunvegon Castle, D, Campbell, to Madras and Calcutta,

PASSENGERS.

By the Duke of Bedford,—Mr, Brown, Mr, Ludlow,

By the Lord Minto,—Mrs, Hutchinson and two Children,

By the Dunvagan Castle.—Col, Scott, Capt, Sheriff, Revd, Mr, Steward,

---

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, for London.
Sarah, for do.
Marchioness of Hastings, for Bengal,
Francis Warden, for Bussorah.
Elizabeth, for Penang.

CALCUTTA

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

JAN. 14,—Ship Ganges, Peter Falconer, from London 12th August and Cape of Good Hope 8th Nov.

Do. Ship Good Success, William Poynton, from Bombay 21st November and Point de Galle 9th December.

16, Ship Syren, R. Alport, from Batavia 13th November and Penang 25th December.

Do. Ship. Annx Robertson, W. H. Bidden, from Penang 1st January.

18, Ship Madras, G. Weltden, from Falmouth 5th August and Cape of Good Hope 2d November.

20, Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, from Batavia 1st December.

Do. French Ship La Delphine, J Herand, from Nuntz 5th September and Bourbon 10th December.

OFF CALCUTTA.

13, The Java, (F.)

14, The Charles, (Am.)

17, The Perseverance, Ann, (F.) and Andromeda, (P.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Ganges.—Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Phillip, Misses Sparrow, Carnegy, Studd, Clarkson, Lum-

den, and Collins, Dr. Lumsden, Dr. A. Macdowall, Mr. P. B. Jackson, Mr. Carnegy, Lieut. Phillips, Messrs. Dalzell, Ludlow, and Revell, Cadets, Masters Lloyd, Vrignon, Charles Greenway, Wm. Greenway, and George Greenway

Per Ship Anna Robertson, from Penang:—Mrs. Smoult, Mrs. Gordon, and three children, Miss Bannerman, Major Latter, Capt. Davis, Gordon, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Hunter, Free Merchant, Mr. Ross, and Masters Patterson.

Per Ship Albion from Liverpool:—Mrs. Margaret Grierson, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mr. James Grierson, Surgeon Bengal Establishment, Masters Wm Brown, John Brown, George Brown. Mrs. Melligard Fosberry, Lieut. Fosberry, Madras Establishment, and Mr. Alexander Webster, Cadet.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two

Ship Hero of Malown, J. Neish for Batavia direct.
Ship Anne, R. H. Gibson, for Penang.
Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, for Penang,
Ship Morning Stare, Mout, for Madras.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

13, Ship Medway, B. Wight, for New South wales.
Do, Arab Ship Hamit Bux, Nacodah David Nubby for Aleppee.
14, Ship Jupiter, Wm. Swan, for London.
Do. Ship Sherburne, G. White, for China.
Do. Arab Ship Cabrass, Nacodah Syed, for Muscat.
15, Ship John Taylor, G. Atkinson, for Liverpool.
16, Ship Anne, R. H. Gibson, for Penang, Sincapore and Malacca.
Do, American Brig Danube, George Winslow, for Boston.
Do. Ship Udny, Thomas Wordley, for Muscat.
17, Arab Ship Fozerobanny, Nacodah Hussen Gloom, for Judda.
18, Arab Ship Mellickeh Bhur, Nacodah Rozail, for Muscat.
Do. Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat, for Madras.
Do Arab Turkish Ship Atiet Rohomony, Nacodah Hussen, for Judah.
Do. Arab Turkish Ship Fattle Mobarrack, Nacodah Hussen, for Judah.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Bridget, (Brig) and Alexander.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Jupiter, from London:—Mrs. J. Harris, and Mrs. L. Smith, Alexander Russell and Dr. Wm. Martin.

Servants,—Jujh Lister, and Ed. Rutledge.

Per Ship Alexander for Becooleen:—Mrs Robt. Dicker, Miss Landle and Dr. Mackaly.

Per Ship Ann, for Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alexander.

Per Ship Wm. Miles, for London:—Mrs A. Pattle, Mrs. Weguelin, Mrs, Browne, Mrs, Beadle, Mrs. Morrison, Misses M, Pattle, L. Pattle, A, Ward, Flora H. Lindsay, E. D. Lindsay, Mary Alexander, Ann J. F. Weguelin, H. L Nepean, Caroline Nepean, and M. J. Erskine; David Scott, Esq. Col. T. M. Weguelin, Col. W. B. Browne, and Col. Dnucan, Masters H. Bayley, J. Morrieson, H. R. Weguelin, T. M. L. Weguelin, G St. Clare Weguelin, W. L, Heppens, and Chas. Erskine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 22d, Brig John Shore, Sutherland, from Sadras 21 January.

24th, Ship Forbes, R. Roe, from Calcutta 29th November.

DEPARTURES.—January 19th, Ship Mary Ann Sophia, R. Chapman, for Batavia.

20th, Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, for Sadras.

January 23d, Ship Eliza, Thomas, E. Ward, for London.

24th, Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, for England.
Do. Ship Andromeda, F. G. Stewart, for England
Do. Ship Cambridge, W. Johnston, for England,
Do. Brig Hastings P. Butler, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H, M, Ship Leander, Captain Gore,
Ship Britannia, W, Snoball,
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew,
Ship Cornwall, W Richardson,
Ship Orient, F. Wallace,
Ship Forbes, R. Roe,
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland,
Brig Lion, T. W, Stunt,
Brig Fairy, T, Nardapah,

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

On the 6th Instant, Mrs. Kempt, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES

On the 12th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Cornet Henry Letchmere Worrall, of the 1st Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, and Adjutant of the Governor General's Body Guard, to Mrs. Catherine Barton Bruce, widow of Lieutenant Robert Robertson Bruce, late of the 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

On the 17th January, at the Cathedral, Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, Fort Adjutant at Fort William, to Miss Holloway

On Saturday last, the 19th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Mr. James Grenough, to Miss Elizabeth Horner.

BIRTHS.

At Berhampore, on the 20th December, the lady of Captain Peregrine Davie, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Nellore, on the 23d December, the lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq. of the Madras civil service, of a son.

On the 15th January, Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

On the 15th January, at Ishapore, near Calcutta, the lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Sincapore, on the 27th November last, Capt. John Carlton Collingwood, of the ship Susan, whose loss will be most deply and justly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who esteemed him highly for the integrity of conduct, for his amiable and friendly disposition, and the general worth of his character.

At Jaulnah, on the 12th December, after a short illness, Ensign Henry Sturrock, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

On the 1st January, the infant son of F, H. Spencer, Esq aged 7 months and 15 days.

At Dinagepore, on the 8th January, Emily, the the infant daughter of Edward Maxwell, Esq, of the Civil Service, aged 16 months

On the 11th January, after severe and lingering illness of nearly 2 years, Mrs, Maria Wattell, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wattel, aged 32 years.

On the 16th January, Alexander Robertson, Esq, of the Firm of Davidson, Robertson and Co. aged 42 years.

At the Cape, on the 21st October, captain John Dawes, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Infantry, aged 38 years

Lately, at Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Mr. Charles Kerr.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th January, B, A, Mr. Edward Jervis, to Miss Louisa Claridge.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

Of a Son and Heir: Lady Rendlesham, at Florence

Of Sons: The Ladies of James Field, esq. of Stock well Common; of William Thompson, esq. M. P. Gloucester-place, Portman square; of the hon. L Col. Gerald De Courcy, at Corfu.

Of Daughters: Lady Frederick Campbell (d breck, Scotland), at Henwick, Worcestershire Ladies of the Rev. Chas. James Burton, per curate of Ash, Kent;—of W. H. Majendie, Clifford-street;—of G H. Freeling, esq of t neral Post-Office (on Friday last)

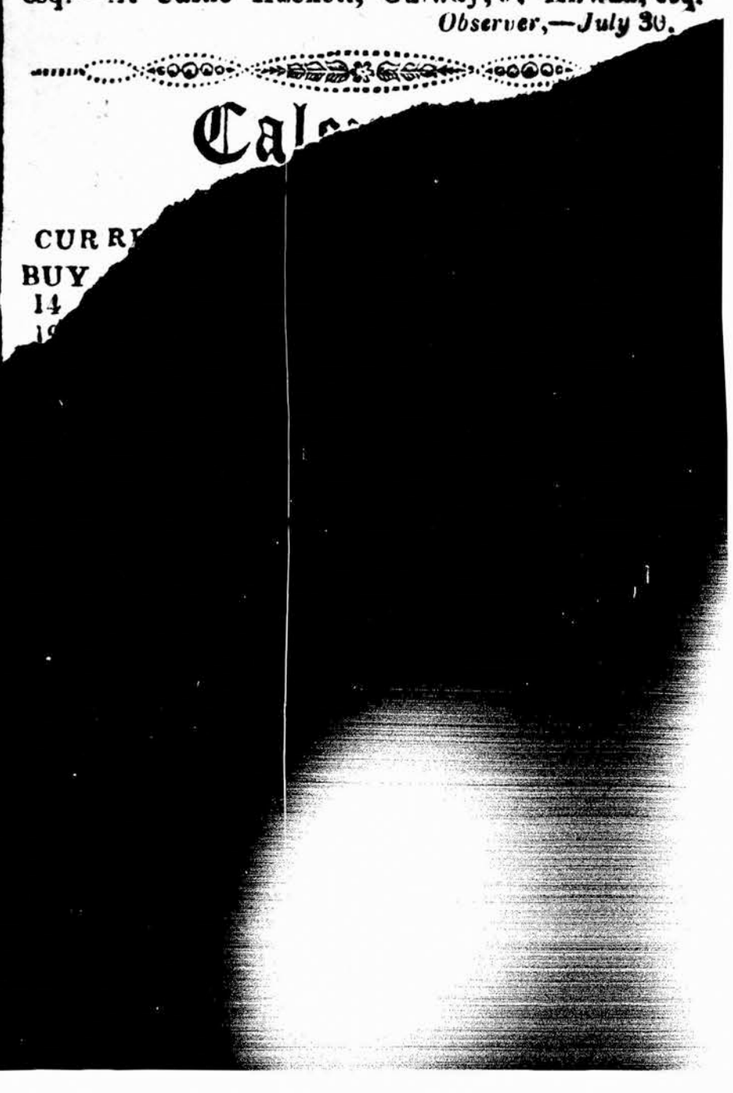
MARRIED.

At St. George's Captain Hyde Parker, R Miss Caroline Eden, youngest daughter of th Sir Frederick Morton Eden.—At St. George's S. Best, esq. eldest son of Mr. Justice Best, to youngest daughter of the William Thoyts, e Sulham-read house, Berks.—John Cookney, e the Mauritius to Tabita, fifth daughter of the Rev. Wm. Perkins, of Twyford, Bucks.—T Spencer, esq. of Gower street, Bedford-squa Catherine, daughter of the late J. Gardner, esq. of Stamford.—At St. Marylebone, John, only son of Wm. Commerell, esq. of Strood, Sussex, and of Berkeley-street, London, to Henrietta Sophia, second daughter of the late William Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street.—At Chelsea, Theophilus Fairfax Johnson, esq. of Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Millecent Ann, daughter of Mr. Stephen Moore, of Sloane-steet.—At Richmond, Charles, second son of Wm. Tooke Robinson, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Cayley, esq. of St. Petersburgh.—John Roberts, esq of Great Coram-street to Margaret Esther, sister to Wm. Rothery, esq. of Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square.—At Dalham, in Suffolk, Sir Digby Mackworth, to Miss P. Affleck, sister to Sir James Affleck—At Mary-lebone, the Rev. B. Augustus Henniker, Rector of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk, to Frances Amelia, daughter of J. H. Stewart, esq. of Lower Seymour-street.—The Rev. Hugh Wade Gery, junior, B. A. second son of the Rev. H. W. Gery, A. M. of Bushmead Priory, Bedfordshire, to Sophia Josepha, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Sikes, esq. of the Chauntry House, Newark.—Thomas Slonor, jun. esq. of Stonor in Oxfordshire, to Frances, daughter of P. E. Towneley, esq. of Towneley, in Lancashire.—At the British Ambassader's, in Paris, Mr. Joseph Dale, second son of of Edinburgh, to Anna Esther Bishop, relict of the late William Luttey Sclater, esq, of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of William Bowyer, esq., of Bedford-row.

DIED.

At Wallasey, Cheshire, aged 70, James Meddowcroft, esq. of Gray's-inn-square.—At Emley Castle, Worcesteashire, aged 90, Richard Bourne Charlette, esq.—Eliza, the wife of Mr. Charles Rich, of Ratcliff Cross.—At Havre de Grace, aged 49, Rear-Admiral the hon. Francis Farington Gardner.—At Clapton, aged 71, Catherine, widow of the late Wm. Bowman, esq. of Lombard-street.—Aged 11, Sophia Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley.—On the 8th instant, in the 35th year of her age, at his house, Circus, Greenwich, Caroline, wife of William Ellis, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hanner, esq. of Demerara.—At the Library, in Red Cross-street, the Rev Thomas Morgan aged 68, Librarian of that Institution.—At Brentford, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Philip Norbury, 79.—At New York, United States of America, the well known actress, Mrs. Alsop, daughter of the late Mrs. Jordan: her death is attributed to taking too much laudanum by mistake.—Suddenly, having gone to bed in good health, aged 60, Sir Jonathan Miles, knt.—At Bristol, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Pether.—In Queen square, Bloomsbury, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Payne.—Near Edgeware, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Fothergill.—At Norwich, Emma, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk.—At Clapham Common, Richard Rothwell, esq, Alderman of the Ward of Cheap.—At Stockgrove, Bucks aged 63, E. Harmer, esq.—At Castle Hackett, Galway, J. Kirwan, esq.

Observer,—*July* 30.



Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	4 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors.....	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191	4 *a*	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,.....	10	0 *a*	11	8	

☞ As the rate of the Exchange is now merely nominal, we have not ventured on any quotation.—Bills on London at 6 months' sight, may be stated nominally at 2*s*. but even at that rate no Bills are procurable; and if Remittances to any extent were wanted, it is questionable whether they could be procured even at 1*s*. 11*d*.

The case of the United Secretaries versus BUCKINGHAM, came on for trial on Friday last at the supreme Court. The Jury found an unanimous verdict of *Not Guilty*.

We are informed that General DALZEL has been appointed to fill up the vacancy on the General Staff of Bengal, and General PRITZLER on the Staff of Madras.

DINNER TO SIR EDWARD EAST.

On Tuesday the 15th, the friends of SIR EDWARD EAST, gave a sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall in honor of their respected Guest. The Honorable JOHN ADAM, Esq. was President on the occasion, and introduced the health of Sir EDWARD with a short address, expressive of the high estimation in which the company held his public and private character, their regret at his approaching departure, and earnest wishes for his future happiness. The Toast was drank with every demonstration of sincere attachment and regard. Several other Toasts were given—Lady EAST, and a properous voyage to the *Grenville*,—the Bar of Calcutta, &c. The evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction, and the company, which consisted of nearly eighty Gentlemen, did not separate till 12 o'clock.

Sir EDWARD EAST and family will embark at Chandpaul Ghaut this morning, and proceed immediately on board the *Marquis of Wellington*, at the New Anchorage.

A private letter from London dated the 3d of August, mentions the appointment by the Court of Directors of JOHN HERBERT HAR-[illegible] Esq. as provisional Member of Coun-[illegible] Presidency.

Govt. Gazt.

[illegible] with the [illegible] Canton, [illegible] e in-[illegible] in-

for the public Treasury. The vessels fixed upon are the *Merope Eugenia*, *Hoogly* and American ship *Emily*; and from the two latter certain Goods that had been previously loaded are ordered to be relanded, and held in deposit for some time.

"The Consignees of the suspected ships having been summoned to the Consor House (or usual place of meeting when matters of general Interest are to be discussed between the Hong Marchents and Foreigners) attended we understand, and you will not be a little surprized to learn that one or more of them went the length of acknowledging publickly that the Vessel or Vessels suspected, had brought up opium to Whampoa an avowal we conceive that must prove as we believe it has already done, most injurious to the interest of the concerned, in as much as it renders the Property obnoxious to the rigorous Execution of the Chinese Law on the subject of the prohibited article in question, and its safety thereby highly insecure,

"The order for the departure of the ships from Whampoa was issued on the 17th instant and the time limited to five days, but we do not hear that any of the Vessels have yet moved although it is notorious that the Hong Merchants have given valuable consideration as they conceive to some of the Parties to induce them to a quiet acquiescence in the Official Man date. We allude to the order of Confiscation being made; and the parties indemnified by the Hong Merchants for the half portion of the Cargo imported that was decreed to be Confiscated.

"Thus matters rest at this moment, and the Hong Merchants declare they will exact Bonds from the Consignees of all ships arriving in future in bar of any opium being on board, whilst the local authorities of Canton threaten to make the four senior Hong Merchants secure them. The Merchants to excuse themselves from burning the Opium as they were directed to do, have represented that the Proprietors have thrown the whole the of Drug over board, a Policy so unaccountable and a statement so totally unfounded in fact, that we may be well excused declining even to hazard a conjecture, how the affair may terminate.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Manilla,, September 20 1821—By the arrival of the Brig Feliz from San Blas, we have accounts from Mexico up to the 20th of June, and they are by no means promising. The kingdom of Mexico was in a dreadfully di-turbed state, the army of Yturbide was daily increasing in strength; Guadalaxara, Tipeque, [illegible]nd many other towns of importance, had decla-[illegible] themselves in favour of the Independent [illegible]e- Bands of robbers and brigands were pil-[illegible] every where, except in the immediate [illegible] of the Army. The new Viceroy, [illegible]u, was daily expected; but the city of [illegible]self was in most a unsettled state, and [illegible] improbable that it would declare itself [illegible]ent; in which case the Spanish Empire [illegible]w World must have crumbled to the [illegible] of all her kingdoms Mexico and part [illegible]one remained. The Feliz brings only [illegible] or 14,000 Dollars: she is now the [illegible]el which has arrived without funds, [illegible]oney due to the merchants here from [illegible], amounting to little short of a million [illegible]arter of dollars, is considered as lost, [illegible] until things become more settled. A [illegible]etter has been addressed by Yturbide to the owners of this money, which is published in the Filantropia, a Manilla weekly Paper;—it (is as follows:

Translation—From a Filantropia, Oct. 13, 1821.)

Copy of the Letter written by Augustin Yturbide to the persons remitting, and interested in the Treasures of the convoy.

GENTLEMEN, *Ygula, February* 24, 1821.

The empire of necessity has but few definitive limits, and particularly when the affairs of a great family, of the happiness of a kingdom is at stake. This case, the most arduous one that can present itself to a man of sentiment and honour, is exactly that in which I find myself: it has cost some days of meditation, and some painful sacrifices to determine myself at once to save my country.

This is to say: If His Excellency the Viceroy agrees to the just, reasonable, and necessary plan which I have proposed to him, with the frankness natural to my character, by letters of this date, andof which you will be informed by the copies herewith sent, the treasure belonging to you, which I have detained for the benefit, of the nation, shall he without a moment's loss of time deposited in Acapulco, or wherever you may please to direct. But if unfortunately His Excellncy should not agree to it, as funds are indespensibly necessary to pay the troops, and for other pressing expences, I shall be obliged to make use of this property; and in this, to me painful alternative. I have to request your indulgence that you will be pleased to admit the payment of it in this capital, or in that of some other province on account of the nation, which shall be punctually executed, and with the usual interest if you wish it so to be done.

This step is certainly not exactly as I could have wished; I have, however, endeavoured as much as possible to unite in equity and justice your interests with the public necessity, and with that delicacy from which I cannot depart; and I am firmly resolved to promote as much as in me lies the welfare of our aggrieved country, to consolidate its so desirable union, and if necessary to sacrifice for these objects my existence and the welfare of my numerous and beloved family.

I am, Gentleman,
Your affectionate Servant and Friend.
AUGUSTIN YTURBIND.

To the Gentlemen interested in the Treasure in Convoy for Manilla.

The Bengal Hurkaru January 7.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. E. Russell, to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Æ. R. M'Donell, to be Third Member of do.

G. O, BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST, GEORGE, 25th January 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major Ganeral R. Sewell to command the Troops in the Centre Division.

Major General Ross Long to command the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

His Majesty's Sloop *Curlew*, Captain Blackwood, and *Satellite*, Captain R. Gore, arrived yesterday from Penang.

H. M. Brig *Wizard*, left the Roads again on Tuesday.

Passenger by H. M. Brig *Wizard*.—Captain Douglas, Royal Artillery,

Passengers by the Brig *Catherine*—From Calcutta; Mr. R. Arson, M. L. L. Roussean—four Chidren.

The Flag Ship is expected to sail for Trincomalie, before the close of the week.

Government Gazette,—Jan. 31.

Ceylon.

JANUARY 12, 1822.

The ship mentioned in our last number as having anchored in the offing of Galle proved to be the Elizabeth, Geo. Vint, Master, from Bombay. She sailed the following day for the Coromandal Coast and Calcutta.

Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz.—Jan. 29.

Penang.

DECEMBER 12, 1821.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the Ship John Adam, Captain J. M. Donnell, from Calcutta the 21st and the Pilot the 28th of November having on board John Crawford, Esq. Governor General of India on a Mission to Siam and Cochin China.

Mr. Crawford landed at the Jetty, about 9 o'clock the same morning under the usual salute from the John Adam and Fort Cornwallis, where the Carriage of the Honorable the Governor being in waiting, he proceeded direct to the Government House, Suffolk.

The other Passengers, by this occasion are Captain J. D. Dangerfield, Dr. Finlayson and Ensign W. Rutherford, with a detachment of 30 Sepoys as a guard of honor, attached to the Mission.

On Monday afternoon the Ship Ceres entered the harbour, having been blown out at Madras Roads by a severe Gale of Wind from the N. E. on the 31st October. On the 14th ultimo she fell in with the Brig Governor Philips, Captain Maingy, in lat. 6 16' N. and 90 45' E. bound to Port Jackson, and learnt she had also experienced the effects of the same gale and sustained considerable damage, but was proceeding on her voyage all well on board.

DECEMBER 22, 1821.

The George Cruttenden, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Calcutta the 9th November anchored in the harbour on Tuesday evening, Passengers:—Robert Hall Esq. and Master M'Intyre.

The Cruttenden, we understand experienced a very heavy gale of wind in the Bay on the 12th November, which continued with unabated fury until the 15th veering to almost all the points of the compass, causing a turbulent sea and the Ship to labour and strain very much with the Sea washing completely over her; which occasioned a considerable part of her Cargo to be damaged.

DECEMBER 26, 1821.

On Sunday evening arrived the Ship Syren, Capt. R. Allport, for Malacca the 15th instant.

Passengers—Lieut. Iredell, and John Ross, Esq.

Letters have been received by this occasion from Batavia giving discouraging accounts of Trade.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the Brig Covelong, Captain W. G. Bressly, from Rangoon the 15th instant.

Passengers:—Mr. J. Revely, and Mr. D' Souza.

We learn by this opportunity that every thing was in a very tranquil state at Rangoon, and that several ships from the Mauritius, had entered the River for Cargoes of Timber.

DECEMBER 29, 1821.

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship Sussex, Captain G. H. Trill, from China the 29th November and Singapore the 14th December.

We have been most obligingly favored with the following extract of a Letter, dated Canton the 18th November, received by the above arrival, on the subject of intelligence from that quarter.

"It seems that the Opium Brokers or Partners on some occasion cheated the petty Mandarins out of their customary fee. The head man of the Brokers on hearing that the Mandarins came to demand this, gave battle, made one a prisoner and used him in a barbarous manner. His wife, shaved the half of her head and lodged her complaint to the Viceroy of Canton, which signifies, that her sorrow is too great for language to speak. The unhappy *man* was seised, and the severe threats of torture made him divulge to the "Viceroy or Governor of Canton" the whole transactions of that poisonous drug Opium imported here, how it is carried on both at Macao and at Whampou and the large sums he annually pays as bribes to the different Mandarins stationed there, stating every one by his name, to one 10,000 Drs. another 8000 and so on; and that upwards of fifty people (Mandarins, &c.) have been taken up as dealers of this drug and brought up to Canton. All the brokers have run of since this business, being apprehensive of lossing their heads also. Not a Chest of Opium has been sold since the 1st of the month; strict investigations have been made, and those Ships that brought the Opium are all ordered to sail in the space of five days. There are several Ships that imported it, but only two depots, the Merope and Eugenia, have been threatened with a search to seize and burn all Opium they find on board of them; but they will meet I fear with a far different and warm reception from the English to what they have been accustomed to, should they attempt the like. How things will turn out is hard to say at present, they had better terminate in an entire stoppage of Trade than go on in the manner they are doing, making new customs which forms a law with them.

JANUARY 5, 1822.

H. M. Sloop of War, Satellite, Captain R. Gore, from Calcutta the 23d ultimo, ancored in the harbour on the 2d instant.

The same evening anchored in the harbour H. N. M. S. Malampus, Captain A. W Deman, from Malacca the 28th ultimo; and the Portuguese Brig St. Antonio, from Macao the 2d December.

The Ship Juliana, Captain J. Webster, left the harbour on the 30th ultimo, for Singapore.

The Anna Robertson Captain W. H. Bidon, proceeded to Bengal on the 1st Instant.

Passengers.—Mrs. Smoult, Mrs. Gordon and Family, Miss Bannerman, Major Latter, Captain Gordon, Captain Davis, Lieutenant B. Browne, Commanding Artillery Detachment, John Hunter, Esq. and A. Ross, Esq.

On Thursday afternoon John Crawford Esq. with the Gentlemen, of the Mission to Siam embarked on board the John Adam, Captain M'Donnell, under the usual salute, which vessel proceeded on her destination yesterday morning.

Government Gazette,—January 24.

European Extracts.

SUPREME CURT.

CALCUTTA, ERIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1821.

THE UNITED SECRETARIES *versus* BUCKINGHAM.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, KNT.
AND A COMMON JURY.

COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION.
ROBERT SPANKIE, ESQ. ADVOCATE GEN.
GEORGE MONEY, ESQ. COMPANY'S STANDING COUNSEL.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT.
ROBERT CUTLAR FERGUSSON, ESQ.
JAMES WEIR HOGG, ESQ.

WILLIAM HUNTER SMOULT, ESQ. *Attorney for the Prosecution.*
BENJAMIN COMBERBACH, ESQ. *Attorney for the Defendant.*

It being generally known that this Case was to come on for Trial to day, the Court was crowded at an early hour, by persons of all descriptions, including many Gentlemen filling the highest offices in the Civil and Military Service of the Government, with Merchants and Natives of respectability, whose interest in the issue seemed only inferior to that of the European Community. The best means within our power were employed to obtain a full and accurate Report of what occurred; but those who were present will necessarily observe many defects; though to those who were not among the auditors, we shall endeavour to convey as faithful an account of what passed in Court, as the Notes of our Reporter and the assistance of memory will admit.

About ten o'Clok the Hononrable Sir *Francis Macnaghten* took his seat on the Bench, and the form of opening the Court being gone through the following Gentlemen were impannelled on the Jury.

WILLIAM HENRY PAYNE, FOREMAN.

George Poole,	James Hunter,
John Buckland,	Saml. George Hutteman,
William Brown,	Samuel Wood,
James Draper,	William Godfrey Smith,
Benjamin Lamb Jenkins,	Richard John Edwards,

WILLIAM SANDELL.

Mr. *Money* opened the proceeding, by stating the contents of the Indictment to the Jury, accompanying it with a few explanatory observations; he said he would state the Libel without the inuendos, as it appeared in the Papers, which would occupy less time.

On *Sir Francis Macnaghten* asking what the Libel was, it was stated by the Advocote General to be comprehended (in the Journal of the 25th of October) between the words "Most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack on the Governor General", &c. and the end of the Letter signed SAM SOBERSIDES :—

Mr. Money read the passage in question as follows :—

" Most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack (as it has been kindly insinuated I do) upon the Government, or its much respected Chief. There is not a man in India more deeply penetrated than I am with a sense of his many great and good quallities, not one who will be more ready to stand forward and join in praise of them under any political changes which can be contemplated; and this not out of a feeling of gratitude, for he never did any thing for me; nor of expectation, for I have nothing to expect of him; nor of fear, as I have written nothing I am ashamed of, nor that I would scruple to avow to him, if he only was to judge me for it; I also declare with the utmost sincerity that an attack, to injure, or underate the Government, is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members; and that I have a very great respect for them individually. But I think it no way inconsistent with my respect for them, one and all, to call, as far as an humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse inconvenience. or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the Public to redress or get redressed; &if I saw things going on wrong in the family of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him. But if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through Secretaries and Public Officers to the Government, none will be redresssed or listened to but those whom they favour; and the influence of their favour (as that of their displeasure) extends further than the Government can be aware of; some striking examples of which will soon be brought to their notice, by your fearless Correspondent.

SAM SOBERSIDES."

This (said he) Gentlemen of the Jury, is the Libel.

Mr. Money concluded by stating that the indictment also contained counts charging the Defendant with maliciously libelling the prosecutors as individuals and Secretaries to Government.

On a question from *Sir Francies Macnaghten*.

The *Advocate General* stated that the Indictment consisted of 10 Counts, charging other degrees of the same offence against the several persons implicated, and then proceeded to argue the Case in support of the indictment.

The attendance which the Cause had attracted, showed the interest with which it was viewed, and he had no doubt that all who were then present would be amply satisfied with the Verdict that should that day be given. He was not one of those who objected to all discussion on the conduct of public men, because he knew that persons whose actions are open to the inspection of the Public have an additional motive to conduct themselves well, knowing that the public eye is upon them. This he admitted as a general principle; but before entering into a particular examination of the case before them, he would state that he thought it was not the duty of a public Prosecutor to come before a Jury as it were to extort a Verdict from them, or to strive by every possible means to procure a decision favourable to his case, although it might be contrary to the duties of Jurors. He did not do so, and he was sure that the Government of this Country was only anxious that all parties should have a fair Trial. He also required nothing from them which they would be ashamed of having done, or that would cause in them the least feeling of remorse at any future period: he only asked such a Verdict of the Jury as they could reflect on with satisfaction to themselves at their dying hour. What they had to judge of was whether the individual put on his trial was or was not guilty of the offence charged against him; whether or not he had been guilty of an unwarrantable attack on the character of the Gentlemen in question; Gentlemen, whose characters they were equally bound in duty to themselves and to the Public to protect, as they were to protect the rights of the Defendant or the Liberty of the Press. Mr. Buckingham was charged with being, as they knew, the writer, printer, and publisher, of a malicious Libel on these Secretaries to Government, and as Servants of Government itself; for to say that Government allowed such things in their Servants was a Libel on Government. It would no doubt be said that Mr. Buckingham was not the author of this Libel; but that was a matter with which the Jury had nothing to do. It might form a ground for asking afterwards as a mitigation of punishment. But even allowing he was not the author; and although he who writes, furnishes that which is the subject of prosecution, and is equally culpable with the publisher, yet that would be of comparatively no detriment to either individuals, or society at large, without the assistance of the latter. It was perfectly indifferent to the Jury and to the world whether he is both writer and publisher, or simply the publisher. The person who publishes an attack on the character of an individual is equally guilty of committing an injury against him, whether he be the author of the composition or not. There may be several degrees of guilt in the different individuals engaged about a publication, but all the persons who are the cause of sending it forth to the world are jointly guilty. Some of them may be comparatively innocent, as for instance, the publisher may not have been aware of the tendency of the composition, but notwithstanding this, the person aggrieved has only to look to him for redress.

There would be no difficulty in proving that the Defendant either printed or published, or caused the letter in question to be printed and published; for it was well enough understood that the act of a agent attaches to the principal; and that Mr. Buckingham had this letter printed by border, he was equally guilty, as if he had done it all with his own hand. As a proof of this, he mentioned the case of Johnso where a Bookseller was convicted for a Li, written by Gilbert Wakefield, although had ordered it not to be sold in his shop. It appeared to be a hard case, but such was law.

Gentler of the Jury (said the Advocate General,) o your rights as Jurymen, you are judges of law as well as of the fact: of this there is nubt. It is for you to decide not only whether not the Defendant is the publisher of the per in question, but also whether or not the er so published is a Libel; you are to find rally a Verdict of Guilty or not Guilty.

I will now address a few words to you regarding the Liberty of the Press, about which you will no doubt hear a great deal on this occasion. But, Gentlemen, remember that this Liberty, amounts not to writing whatever you please with impunity, which, would be an abuse of the very name of Liberty: it would be licentiousness. The Liberty of the Press consists in being allowed to publish whatever you will, under the heavy responsibility of being amenable for it, to the laws of your country; you are not tied down by any preliminary restraint. The Liberty of the Press is like the liberty of walking about; you have this liberty as Voltaire has described in it "Candide." A person may walk east as well as west; but the recruit abused this liberty of walking when he walked away from his Regiment, which he then found was desertion. A man has a right to walk as much as he pleases; but in doing so he must not commit trespasses; he may take a staff in his hand, but must not cudgel those he meets. So it is with the Liberty of the Press. A person must take care in using it not to hurt any man's character; for that the law is equally bound to protect, as his life or property. A man must exercise that liberty like any other, subject to the limitations that has been found necessary to impose upon it. This, Gentleman is the plain rational common-sense-view of the Liberty of the Press. When the manner in which such a L[redacted] has been exercised comes to be a questi[redacted]ourt of Law it is to be considered whe[redacted]en contrary to the rights of any [redacted]ns or injurious to them. The Liber[redacted] the Press could not mean that men were to have a right to assail their neighbour's character to irritate the public mind, or to disturb the Government.

It is for the Jury to judge when a question concerning the Liberty of the Press is brought before them, whether or not the matter in question is inj[redacted]ividuals, but also [redacted]rious, not only to any individ[redacted] must be to the public peace. A publisher abuses[redacted]ke care, when he points out supposed men's [redacted] not to do it in such a manner as to irritate [redacted]'s minds. When he comments on public affairs he must take care not to Libel the character of the Public Officers as connected with them. For the situation of public men is sufficiently arduous itself; they have a heavy responsibility resting upon them; all official persons are responsible to the Government which employs them, for every thing that is committed to them; and on their conduct in a great measure depends that of the Government itself. If you do accuse them, do it warily; but why address yourself on such a subject to the Public? Why not represent any misconduct of its Officers to the Government itself? And I here say with confidence, that to no Government on earth may you make any representation whatever with greater assurance of your being attended to. If guilty of any abuse they are amenable to this Court for their conduct; and the Liberty of the Press therefore could never be intended to enable men to attack their personal character. Discuss any thing you will; discuss public affairs, but do so with discretion. Public Officers enjoy no privilege which prevents their conduct from being discussed as well as that of any other man or body of men, but do so in discretion and moderation.

In deciding on the present publication, then, it was for the Jury to consider if what the Defendant had now done was injurious to any one. He would give them his views on the subject; which were deduced more from what had been

said and written by others than from any thing of his own. Mr. Justice Holt, who was not only a great Lawyer, but was known to be peculiarly favorable to the liberty of the subject, had given his opinion on a question of this nature which was applicable to the present case. The case was one of the first that occurred after the Revolution, (that of Touching we believe). It had been argued that the matter in the Indictment was not a libel, because it was general as nothing could be a Libel, except what reflected on the character of some particular person. This, he observed, was a very strange doctrine; and it could not be maintained, that charges generally made against all its Officers was not a Libel on Government itself; for to say that Government employed corrupt Officers was undoubtedly a reflection on the Government; and unless there were some means of checking such reflections when carried beyond proper bounds, no Government was safe. The next was the case of Frankland, which had drawn considerable attention, on account of the letter having been written by the famous Lord Bolingbrobe, who was an adherent of the Pretender. It was in that case decided that it was not necessary that the persons should be particularly designated, it was enough if they were characterised in such a manner that it could be generally understood. The Printer of the letter was prosecuted and the Justice told the Jury that it was not material how the persons were described, if it was merely the initials of their names or any other marks by which the Jury could see that the publication clearly referred to them.

He referred to another case, which occurred in Lord Ellenborough's time, the subject of which was in the Letters of *Juverna*, published in *Cobbet's Register*, and written by an Irish Judge (Johnson we believe) which attracted a good deal of attention at the time. He had no doubt his learned friend remembered it; Lord Erskine was Counsel for the prosecution. These letters ridiculed Lord Hardwicke. the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: It was then contended for the Defence that parties had a right to expose the folly and imbecility of persons holding public situations. The Judge said that it was lawful only when the strictures made were confined within the bounds of lawful discussion, beyound which Penal Libel begins. The learned Gentleman contended that it would make no difference if there was an inference of improper conduct although it was stated indirectly, and as it were by the bye. He made this observation to them and quoted these cases, because probably he would not have an opportunity of addressing them again in reply. They would hear it argued with great eloquence and ingenuity that the Liberty of the Press extended to every thing; and that general expressions which do not apply to any individual are no Libel; but there are cases which prove that general expressions under peculiar circumstances do amount to Libel. Reflections on Societies and Corporations, and other bodies of men, although directed generally against all, may be Libel on the individuals. He quoted the case of King *versus* Jenool (7th Modern Reports p. 400.) He did not know that there had been any case bearing upon this point till ately, when he was hunting for cases. The Court considered a Libel which did not apply to any individual, also much the worse, because every one might view it as an attack on himself according to his own particular feelings. Would it not be a Libel to say the River Pilots are all a set of low and illiterate rascals; or that the Barristers of the Supreme Court or the Attornies are a pack of rogues; Would not that signify that every one of the Pilots was a rascal, and that every Attorney was a rogue? and has not each of them a right to obtain redress for the slander, as if directed individually against him? You would in such a case be bound to say "Here is a charge directed against each of those persons, which each may apply to himself in his own way. It is a Libel on every individual of these bodies as well as on the whole."

He now came to the present prosecution. It seems to have been expected that the Letters of Sam Sobersides would attract much attention, from the Editorial remarks which preface the second letter of this writer, and which the Defendant himself professedly wrote:—This he would read.

"The second Letter of Sam Sobersides, which will be found also in the Asiatic Department, deserves equal attention with the first: tho' perhaps it may raise a still greater outcry:—but if such a man as Sir William Jones was compelled to say, from the result of his experience that no person who attempted a Reform in whatever department of life, or however much needed, could escape being misrepresented and calumniated, surely men of less brilliant talents and less eminence in life ought not to wonder at sharing the common fate of all who attempt to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures"

What, he would ask was this, but hoisting the flag and showing the Bear. This is calling out "Walk in and see the Lions dance" with a vengeance. His Letters are ushered in with the solemnity of a Prospectus, He begins to announce before-hand what is to follow. This comes like the Dwarf before the Giant to tell how high he is that comes behind. But let us come to the Libel. Having expressed his respect for the Head, he seems to think himself at liberty to let fly at all the inferior Members. "Most certainly, (says he,) I do not mean the slightest attack, (as it has been kindly insinuated I do) upon the Government or its much respected Chief." It is plain he is here speaking of the Government of India, and that truly respectable character the Marquis of Hastings, who some how or other in all their squabbles, I know not why, always escapes scotfree. But Sam, although he respects him, thinks himself fully at liberty to let fly at all the subordinate characters. "I also declare, says he, with the utmost sincerity, that to underrate the Government is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members, and that I have a great respect for them individually. But." Now there is always something to come when there is a *but*. He goes on, professing great respect, to say that he thinks it no ways inconsistent with his respect for them individually "to call, as far as a humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience, or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the public to redress or get redressed." And if I saw things (says he) going wrong in the house of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him."

Now I wish to say a few words as to his duty to his father. If he saw any thing going wrong in his household, if he saw his steward cheating him of his money, his butler drinking his wine, his servants robbing him, or not carrying his letters to the Post Office, &c. instead of telling the old gentleman of it, he would go and publish a letter in the News Papers! This is a way indeed of telling his father the abuses of his family! No, no, Sam; there is nothing wrong in pointing out abuses if you do it properly; but even against servants, this method must not be followed: you would find that it would be Libel. So also as to Government: every man has a right to tell them his grievances, and by following the proper method will obtain redress; but go to the public papers and tell it to all the world, who will say that redress is this man's object?

The very first case in which I was engaged in this Court wes that of a Captain of an Indiaman who had complained to Government, through the proper channel, of some treatment he had experienced; and though he thus published his complaint, it was in this way found to be no Libel. But until you have made application to the proper authorities for redress and been refused, you have no right to complain publicly against them. I say persons have no right to call public attention to grievances until all the regular means of obtaining redress have been exhausted. It is calling the public attention to that over which they have no control.

I now come to the last sentence, which is "But if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to except those which go through Secretaries and public Officers to the Government; none will be redressed, or listened to, but those whom they favor." What is the meaning of this sentence, according to the plain and natural construction of the English language? Is it not that it is vain to make any application to the Government unless you have the favour of the Secretaries? And is not this an injurious imputation on the character of these Officers? In order to determine this point, you have only to ascertain whether or not it is their duty to lay before Government all applications submitted to them. If this be the case & any one make complaint to Govt. which is intercepted by the Secretaries—is not this a gross breach of duty? There must be regular channels of communication to all Governments; and if these regular channels are obstructed by the persons appointed to guard them, the persons doing so are then guilty of a gross breach of duty; they are betraying the Government whose servants they are. To accuse any person of such conduct then is to accuse them of something more than indolence: of acting from bad motives, and being guilty of a wilful breach of duty. Sobersides says, the Secretaries confer favors and refuse redress as pleases themselves, It is impossible to read this passage without seeing that it is a slanderous attack on the character of the Secretaries and on the Government itself.

Sir *F. Macnaghten* observed that the sentance related also to suggested improvements; and a person could not be expected to forward improvements which he himself did not approve of.

Mr. *Fergusson* assented to this observation; noticing that this was what is meant by the words "none will be listened to but those whom they favor."

The *Advocate General* observed, that it would form no excuse if a Libel was absurdly written, which was the case here. In support of this he referred to a case in which the person accused was not held justified, because he had taken liberties with the King's English. There is evidently he said, an ellepsis in this sentence; but as it stands it is to be left to the judgment of

the Jury, and no one thing is to be drawn from it, but what a man of plain understanding would attach to it. Now it runs thus: "If no wrongs are to be redressed or suggested improvements listened to" &c. It may therefore be read two ways; as relates to the *wrongs* and as relates to the *improvements*.

Sir *Francis Macnaghten* observed there was another error; the word, whom" applied to tiings.

The *Advocate General* contended that errors would form no ground of excuse, and mentioned a case where a person was convicted of Libel although almost every word was wrong spelt; and if such things were to be passed over, there would be an inundation of scandal as by writting in that manner persons might increase the chance of escape.

The Letter proceeds: "The influence of favour (as that of their displeasure) extends farther than the Government can be aware of." Is not this saying the Secretaries are doing more in their official capacity then the Government are aware of? Now as they have no right to do any thing that the Government are not aware of, is not this a gross imputatian against them; It is true, this is expressecd by way of hypothesis; but the inference is as clear as if it had been expressed in the positive manner; and it is easy to express the same thing by insinuation or inuendo as strongly and fully as if directly charged. But it is for the Jury to consider how a man uses his words; and to take the plain meaning that naturally flows from them.

I have now gone over the whole Case, and I think the technical part of it will give you no difficulty. I shall once more observe that what attacks all the members of a body attacks every one of them; and that what is expressed by necessary implication is the same as if it were expressed directly. It appears to me that the passage quoted necessarily leads to the inference that the Secretaries were guilty of a breach of duty. It is therefore a Libel on the Government itself; because it accuses them of hearing no wrongs except when the persons applying may be favoured by their Secretaries. I have no doubt the Jury understand that the Government meant is the Government of Bengal, and the Secretaries of that Government: and it will be for them to say whether it is not meant in that passage to convey an idea that these Secretaries did not do their duties to the Public and the Government of the country. While we live in a country where millions are under our sway, in that country is it to be told to them that nothing reaches the Government but through the favor of the Secretaries, the servants of that Government? Good God! is this to be allowed?

What would be thought if it were even a private Banking House, of which it were said that no representatious could reach tho Managers except through the favor of the Banyan? Is it not an injurious impntation on Government then to say that it is so beset and circumvented as to have no means of becoming acquainted with the complaints of its subjects; so circumvented as to have no external senses?

Sir F. Macnaghten.—Does the Indictment charge a Libel against the Government?

Mr. Fergusson—No, my Lord, I cannot find any such thing in it.

Advocate General.—It appears to me, that it does, my Lord, as it charges for an offence of and concerning the Government, and Indictments often so laid.

Addressing himself to the Jury, the learned Advocate said—It is your province, Gentlemen, to decide on the case fairly and impartially, not straining on the one side nor on the other; not to convict the Defendant if you think him innocent of the charge and at the same time not to shut your eyes to the fact adduced against him. You have an important duty to perform; a duty to the Public as well as to the individuals immediately concerned in this case; and it is as much your duty to protect the character of these men and of the Public against Libels, as to acquit the Defendant if you deem him innocent.

I leave it now to you to decide whether it is a Libel or not, and recollect in performing this duty that it is a part of it to protect public bodies as well as individuals. You are the Judges as well of the law as the fact; and I am confident your Verdict will be directed by just principles on the merits of the case itself, without reference to consideration of any kind, but what arise from this alone.

Mr. Fergusson then admitted the publication; admitted that Lord Hastings was Governor General, and was glad of it; admitted the situations held by the different Members of Council.

Sir Francis Macnaghten. Do you admit that the Prosecutors are Secretaries to Government.

Mr. Fergusson.—I should like to hear something about that.

Advocate General.—I'll soon prove that they are.

(Mr. Joseph Ives, of Mr. Lushington's Office, was then called, as a Witness, sworn and examined.)

Advocate General.—What are you?

Witness.—Deputy Secretary * in the General Department;

Advocate General.—Did these Gentlemen (Messrs. Lushington, Bayley, Swinton, Mackenzie, Prinsep, and Colonel Casement) act as Secretaries in October last.

Witness.—They all acted as Secretaries at that time.

Mr. Fergusson.—I should like to see their appointments, have your brought them with you?

Witness.—Yes I have.

Advocate General.—It is not necessary to produce them, and I shall give you a case for that. Lord Ellenborough held in the case of Dr. Parsons, Surogate of the Ecclesiastical Court, that it was quite sufficient to prove that he was acting at the time mentioned; and in the King *v.* Jones, it was also held to be sufficient that Mr. Pitt was at the time acting as first Lord of the Treasuery; and in the case of the King *v.* Gordon, where a person slew a Constable, it was sufficient proof of the man's being a Constable that he was acting as such at the time of receiving his death.

Mr. Fergusson contended that when persons are stated as being of any particular rank or office, their appointments must be proved. This was held in an action brought by a Physician stated to be an M. D.

Advocate General.—I am acquainted with that case, it touches me nearly, being a slur on my University.

Mr. Fergusson.—St. Andrew's, I suppose;

Advocate General—Yes.

Mr. Fergusson—They state themselves to be Secretaries, and they must prove themselves to be such.

Sir Francis Macnaghten held, that if acting as Secretaries, it was sufficient presumption that they were so.

Mr. Fergusson.—I am glad the point is settled, as it will clear our way in many other cases that arise in this Court.

Advocate General.—Mr. Ives, have you read this Paper (the Jonrenal of the 25th of October.) What Government do you understand to be here meant?

Witness.—*This* Government, to be sure.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do you mean this Court?

Witness—No no. *(laughter)*

Advocate General—Is Mr. Lushington Secretary in the General Department?

Witness.—Yes.

Advocate General—Are any grievances ever laid before the Secretaries to be presented to Government.

Witness—Grievances, Sir?

Advocate General.—Do you know any instances of application for redress of grievances being made to Government through the Secretaries.

Witness.—Yes, *one* instance lately.

This reply excited a general laugh. The Advocate General observed that this *solitary* instance might prove more than he wanted, that persons had been frightened from making any applications, by the letter of Sam Sobersides.—People were driven from the Shop.

Advocate General.—When applications are sent to the Secretaries, is it their duty to lay them before Government?

Witness.—It is their bounden duty.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—Do they not exercise their own judgement on these applications?

Witness.—I have understood it so.

Advocate General (referring to the Journal of the 25th of October.)—What Secretaries do you suppose are here meant?

Witness.—Them all.

Advocate General.—These six?

Witness.—These six.

Mr. Fergusson.—Is the sphere of your knowledge confined to your office alone; or does it extend to all the Secretaries offices generally.

Witness.—Generally to all.

Mr. Fergusson—Then of course you know of some other Secretaries besides these six. Has not Lord Hastings a Private Secretary?

Witness.—I do not know.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do you not know that Henry Chasteney is Private Secretary to His Lordship, through whom applications to Lord Hastings may be made?

Witness.—I know nothing at all about that.

Mr. Fergusson—What is the duty of Henry Thoby Prinsep?

Witness.—*(A pause.)*

Mr. Fergusson.—If you do not know, I will tell you:—To transtate Persian Papers.

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Fergusson.—What do they relate to? Are they not chiefly Correspondence with Foreign Courts, and about foreign affairs? *(We do not know that the Witness gave any answer.)*

Mr. Fergusson.—There is Dowlut Ros Sindiah, for instance. I suppose he suggests improvements?

Witness.—Certainly. *(great laughter.)*

(Continued in Appendix.)

* Mr. Ives is we believe Deputy *Register* not Secretary.

LISBON PAPERS.

We have received Lisbon Papers to tho 14th inst. The following are extracts:—

Lisbon, July 4.—During the Sitting of the Cortes yesterday, a Note from the Minister, of Marine was received, stating that the squadron in which his Majesty was on board was in sight. This information caused some embarrassment, as it was not possible to arrange, before mid-day, what was necessary to receive his Majesty in a proper manner.

The Cortes proceeded to elect, by ballot, twenty-four persons to be presented to his Majesty, that he might choose from among them eight to form his Council of State. While the ballot was proceeding, a message arrived, at two o'clock, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the deputation, composed of the President of the Regency, the Minister of the Marine, &c. were gone on board to compliment his Majesty, and had not returned; and that it waited to know whether his Majesty desired to land or not. At four another messenger came to ask whether the deputation of the Regency was to wait on board for that of the Cortes, or whether it was to retire, leaving only the Minister of Marine. After some debate, it was resolved that, on account of the lateness of the hour, which made it impossible to send a deputation on board in a proper manner, the Regency should be informed that the deputation which it had sent should remain with his Majesty until the Cortes sent theirs and that his Majesty should be asked at what hour he would receive the deputation of the Cortes, which would meet the next day at the usual hour.

July 5.—In the sitting of the Cortes yesterday, which began at half-past eight o'clock, the President communicated several notes from the Ministers of the Marine and the Interior. The first stated that the Deputation of the Regency had remained on board his Majesty's ship, as the Cortes had ordered, the second, that his Majesty would land at ten o'clock; the third and fourth, that he would not land till four o'clock, and that his Secretary for Foreign Affairs should have a conference with the President of the Cortes; but the Cortes having previously decreed that his Majesty should choose some hour before noon, and he having first appointed ten o'clock, his Majesty should abide by this, and the Deputation of Cortes should go to compliment and accompany him at that hour—meantime the ballot for Councillors of State was continued, and the Deputation went to compliment his Majesty; at a quarter before twelve, a message was received that the King would land immediately.—It was five o'clock when his Majesty entered the Hall of the Cortes, supported by the Secretary Folgueiras, preceded by the Deputation of the Cortes, and accompanied by all the Officers of his Royal Household: and having taken his seat on the Throne, the book of the Holy Gospel was presented to him by the President, on which his Majesty laying his hand, pronounced the following oath:—

"I, John VI., by the Grace of God and by the Constitution, King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, swear, upon the Holy Gospels, to maintain the Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Religion; to observe, and cause to be observed, the bases of the Constitution decreed by the General, Extraordinary, and Constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation, and the Constitution which they shall make; and to be in all respects faithful to the said nation."

After this solemn oath was taken, the President delivered a most energetic and pathetic speech, to which his Majesty listened with particular attention, and evident signs of approbation. His Majesty then left the Hall, accompanied by the Deputation, and the President presented a written discourse of his Majesty, in answer to his, saying, that his Majesty being too fatigued to-day to read it himself, requested it might be read; and it being observed that this should be done by one of the Ministers appointed by his Majesty, this was communicated to the King, who sent his Minister for Foreign Affairs, who read the speech.

CORTES.—JULY 5.

The President stated, that when his Majesty had taken the oath, he added these words, which were heard by all the Secretaries, who were near his Majesty, "And all this is true, and I swear with my whole heart." Some of the Deputies who were near the President declared also that they had heard these words.

M. Freire proposed that the Archbishop of Bahia, as President of the Deputation which had been to compliment the King, should present a report of all that had passed. This was approved, and the Archbishop said he should do it with pleasure, as he could testify that his Majesty had received the Deputation with evident marks of satisfaction, and repeatedly declared that he voluntarily and with all his heart approved of what the Cortes did.

Lisbon, July 5.—Though his Majesty had expressed, from the first moment of his arrival, the most ardent desire that all his proceedings should be in accord with the Sovereign Congress, and though the latter had resolved, by a decree, that his Majesty should choose the hour at which he would land, provided it were before mid-day, a certain ancient and often dangerous influence endeavoured to delude the Monarch, abusing his extreme goodness, without regarding the consequences which might ensue. But the Sovereign, disposed to listen only to the voice of the Representatives of a Nation, which, in saving itself from the shipwreck in which it was about to perish, saved his Crown and Throne, did not yield to the insinuations of his agonising courtiers, on landing, at a quarter before one, was received with thousands of acclamations to the Constitutional King, by the countless multitudes which covered the Terreiro do Paco, under a burning sun. His Majesty having got into his coach, with the Infants, Don Michael and Don Sebastian proceeded between the lines of troops to the Cathedral, to return thanks to God, a solemn *Te Deum* being performed. His Majesty then went to the Palace of the Necessidades, where he took some refreshment before be proceeded to the Hall of the Cortes.

M. Fraizmi moved in the Cortes on the 5th that the Cortes should declare—I. That the patriotic behaviour of the inhabitants of Lisbon, and of the troops on the 4th of July, were deserving of particular praise.—2. That for the same reason, especial praise was due to all the Officers of the 1st and 2d Corps of the Line, and to the Generals who commaned them.—3. That the anniversary of that day should be observed as a National Festival.

CORTES—JULY 7.

A long Report from the Committee of Commerce was read, relative to the true meaning of the 26th Article of the Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain, made in 1810. After this report had been read, some discussion arose, in which several Deputies spoke of the immense loss which Portugal sustained by the reduction that had been made of the duties on English woollen manufactures, from 30 to 15 per Cent., and it was resolved, that they should pay in future 30 per Cent, as they had done till the year 1813.

Lisbon, July 12.—The Regency announced on the 4th that it had laid down its functions, in consequence of his Majesty's having assumed the reins of Government. The Cortes then returned thanks to the Members of the Regency, for their conduct in the exercise of their important duties."

[*The Morning Herald.—July 26.*

It is reported that a few weeks will present a new arrangement of the Cabinet. The only difficulty was the Catholic Emancipation Bill; this is now set at rest, by the agreement of all parties to put the question to final issue, upon a Bill in the principle of which all are agreed, and which is to to be brought forward next. Session as a Cabinnet measure. The Bill is understood to be a good deal modified from Mr. Plunket's compound measure of last Session and to include some arrangement respectiug a provision for the Catholic clergy. The first formal announcement of this auspicious step towards concilation and union, is expected to be made by his Majesty, in person soon after his arrival in Ireland. M. Plunkett, it is understood, will be purchased from the pursuit of his profession by the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, for which Mr. Bathurst gets an equivalent elsewhere. The Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning will return to the Cabinet, which is to be further strengthened by the accession of Lord Grenville and Mr. Peel. Lord Sidmouth and Mr. Vansittart retire from ill health. The Marquis of Wellesley, it is confiently said will succeed the Marquis of Hertford as Lord Chamberlain.

We are extremely sorry (says a morning Paper) to understand that this Majesty's general health is very far from being so good as his appearance when in pubclic would seem to warrant. We are informed that for some days previous to the Coronation his state of health was such that the ceremony was contemplated with anxiety by the Royal Physicians, and that they judged it necessary to advise a particular regimen in consequence. Yet, nevertheless his Majesty's excessive exhaustion on returning from the Abbey on that day was so apparent as to become the theme of universal regret among the assembled multitudes; and though refreshment and a short repose restored him in some measure, to his wonted cheerfulnes and graceful ease, we believe he is still subject to frequent attacks of extreme lassitude.

[*Morning Herald.*

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following letter, received on Tuesday from St. Petersburgh, exhibits a picture of the present military power of the Russian Empire, and contains some reflections upon the subject of a war between that Power and Turkey:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTERS DATED ST. PETERSBURGH JULY 24.

"Whether the Emperor Alexander entertained or not, since the last Treaty of Paris, previously to, during, or after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, at those of Carlsbad and Laybach, views of future aggrandizement; or whether he was only desirous of ensuring the maintenance of peace by the display of an immense military force; it is at least certain that he has been continually augmenting the number of his regular troops, and that by his system of colonization he has evinced that he had a view to instil a martial spirit into the entire population of Russia.

"Russia contains about thirty-eight millions of inhabitants; that is to say, nineteen millions of males. The object of colonization is, that there may be always two in a hundred capable of bearing arms, which, if all the Russian Empire were colonized, would give 360,000 men, exclusive of the regular troops. At present the Emperor can only draw at the utmost, 250,000 men: besides, the Russian nobles, who are proprietors of immense domains, and numerous inhabitants, are opposed to his system, and do not introduce it in their possessions, but think it sufficient to furnish the men they are bound to do for the contingent of the Imperial troops.

"These troops at this moment amount to the alarming number of 912,000 men, exclusively of the colonization forces, the permanent army of Siberia (the number of which is not very accurately known), and the Polish army, which, in truth, amounts only to 25,000 or 30,000 men, and which the Russians hold in sovereign contempt.

"The 912,000 men at present enrolled under the Russian banners, are disposed as follows:—

Ten infantry corps d'armee, each consisting of 54,000 men, and dispersed throughout the various provinces of the empire..	540,000
The corps d'armee under Prince de Wirgenstein, encamped on the frontiers of Turkey.	92,000
The corps d'armee of Gen. Yermaloff, which was thought destined to Piedmont, and which, at the request, it is said, of the Emperor of Austria, continues stationed on the frontiers of Silesia.....	112,000
The Imperial Guard, composed of 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.....	50,000
The permanent corps of 54,000 men, which watches Persia,.....	54,000
A corps d'elite of 14,000 grenadiers.....	14,000
And, finally, five corps of cavalry, each 10,000 men strong.....	50,000
Making an aggregate force of.....	912,000

"It may be imagined that with such a show of strength the Continental Powers bordering on Russia have no inclination for a rupture with her, and that it is not by those Powers, whose teritories would be immediately occupied by the Russian troops, that any opposition could be made to the aggrandizement of Russia in the Tukish States. If the Turks, by the result of the events of a war, should be driven out of Europe, and confined to Asia, it would be the complete destruction of Islamism; the sect of Ali would very soon be the only Mahometan sect, and the Persians would do that for the Turks in Asia, which Russia would have accomplished for the Turks of Europe. One thing, which it is important to remark, is, that this immense Russian army is, or would soon be useless, if Russia only aimed at Turkey, and if she had not to fortify herself against the Great Powers; for Russia, in her wars with the Porte, never employed more than 50,000 or 60,000 men. She requires a much less force in the present day, as Turkey has suffered so much by the vigorous defence or the attacks of the Greeks on land and especially by sea. What induced a belief that war would take place, and that the rupture was threatening on the part of the Porte, was, that the Emperor Alexander required of the Grand Vizier an apology for the conduct shown to his Ambassador; threatening, at the same, time, to advance his troops, if he had not satisfaction in the interval of eight days, and the eight days elapsed without the required satisfaction being given. Whether motives of prudence—the desire, at least apparent, of only acting in concert with his allies—or perhaps the heat of the season, may hitherto have restrained the ardour of the Russian troops on the right bank of the Pruth, war does not to us appear the less inevitable, and the months of September, October, November and December, are the most favourable for carrying on hostilities in that country. If the Russians march upon Constantinople, and it is in that quarter that they would begin, it will not be by skirting the borders of the Black Sea (not that the passage of the Pruth, the Dniester, and the Danube can be attended with great difficulty), but they will in the first place, penetrate by Jassy. They have calculated that it will only take them 23 days' march to reach Constantinople, and they then conceive that the corps of Yermaloff, combined with some Austrian troops, would occupy Wallachia and Moldavia."

THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HIS MAJESTY'S PUBLIC INTO DUBLIN.

The King on Friday the 17th inst. made his grand entry into Dublin in the midst of the greatest concourse of people that ever congregated there on any public occasion. So early as six o'clock in the morning the greatest bustle was every where indicated. The shops were shut, and before seven o'clock some very elegant and tasteful laurel wreaths, with shamrocks entwining, and surmounted by large ornamental crowns, were in many parts of the city drawn across the streets from one house to the opposite. At eight o'clock the gentlemen of the city and country met according to their previous appointments and principally on horseback. The houses and streets through which the procession was to pass were crowded to excess. A triumphal arch was prepared at the entrance of Sackville-street. At 11 o'clock the Lord Mayor in his state coach, drawn by six beautiful horses, and accompanied by the Board of Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Council, in full dress, and robes of the most magnificent description, left the Mansion-house in state, and formed within the triumphal arch, the gate of which was closed. The bands then played *God save the King*, and afterwards, in succession, several Irish airs, amid the plaudits of the people. At 12 a royal salute announced the departure of the King from the Viceregal Lodge; and the welcome summons of the cannon was re-echoed by the loudest and most reiterated shouts of the people, and the guns of the vessels on the river. His Majesty left the Park in an open carriage drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by his grooms, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. His Majesty was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and riband of St. Patrick. He also wore the star of the order of the Garter. The King held in his hand a cocked hat, surmounted by a rich plume of white feathers falling over the leaf; and in the front of his hat, in the place of the usual military cockade, he wore a remarkably large octagon rosette, composed of full grown shamrocks. His Majesty wore a mourning crape around his left arm; he seemed in excellent health and spirits. Shouts from the assembled multitude in the park greeted his Majesty upon ascending his baronche, and he immediately acknowledged them by repeated inclinations of his head, and a dignified, yet somewhat familiar motion of his hand. The King was accompanied in his carriage by the Marquises of Headfort and Winchester. The procession, which had been arranged to accompany his Majesty into the city, was composed of nearly all the nobility, gentry, and public officers of Ireland. His Majesty reached the northern gate of the Park at half past twelve, where he was received by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the procession then moved along the route prescribed, in the order in which his Excellency had arrived from the Castle in the morning. It passed along amid the most deafening acclamations.

At ten minutes before two o'clock the splendid cavalcade reached the front of the barrier in Sackville-street; and an officer of arms having in due form, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, demanded entrance to the city of Dublin for his Majesty King George IV. the procession, amidst the loudest acclamations, the sound of trumpets, and martial music, passed through the barrier at as quick a pace as possible. When the King's barouche passed through the gate, and drew up within the barrier, it is quite impossible to describe the immense reiteration of acclamations which hailed the King upon his entrance into the city; they were of the most enthusiastic and heartfelt description. His Majesty stood up in the barouche and bowed repeatedly to the immense multitude around him; thousands of voices, by an instantaneous impulse, vociferated, "God save the King," "God bless your Majesty." The King surveyed the assembled multitude with an air of condescension and affability; he bowed incessantly, waved his hat in his hand, looked towards the windows and tops of the houses, which were filled by elegantly dressed females (Prince and Princess Esterhazy and the Marchioness of Conyngham were in one of the rear windows), and smilingly repeated his obeisances in a familiar manner. The King repeatedly held his hat, and pointed with his right hand to the large shamrock which decorated the front, and there with his finger touched his heart, as it were to indicate that the national emblem had its root in his bosom. The Recorder welcomed his Majesty upon his entrance into the city; and the King, during the Recorder's speech, stood up uncovered, and repeatedly bowed to the Corporation. When the Lord Mayor presented his Majesty with the keys of the city, upon a silver salver, the King immediately replied to the Lord Mayor, "Take back your keys, my Lord they cannot be in better hands." The presenting of the civic sword and other ceremonies then followed. The procession did not move on for upwards of 20 minutes, during which time his Majesty received the congratulations of the people; and, apparently much affected, repeatedly said, "I thank you, my friends—God bless you all—I shall ever remember these proofs of your attachment."

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield exultingly said to the King in that part of the procession when the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment were shown by the multitude, "May it please your Majesty, have I any reason to be ashamed of my countrymen?"—"No, no, my dear Bloomfield," replied his Majesty, "they are a fine, a noble people." Just as the King passed the Exchange, a living dove, whose wings were fastened to a laurel wreath drawn across from the Exchange to a neighbouring house, was let down by those who sustained the wreath into the royal carriage. The King took the bird of peace between his hands, and appeared highly gratified at this singular mark of respect and attention. At half-past two o'clock the procession entered the Castle gates, amid a royal salute, having been exactly two hours and a half moving from the Lodge to the Castle. The Civic Authorities and Nobility here took leave of his Majesty, as he alighted at the Palace. The King immediately after appeared at the windows over the portico, between the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Sidmouth, and was loudly cheered. His Majesty repeatedly placed his hand upon his heart, and bowed to those who had given him so enthusiastic a reception. There were upwards of five hundred carriages in the procession, and there could not have been less than ten thousand equestrians; add to this nearly the whole population of the metropolis, and above thirty thousand visitors, who were attracted to the spot from the country.

Shortly after his Majesty's arrival at the Castle, he received on the throne addresses from the city of Dublin, from the University, and from the Clergy. To each address his Majesty returned a suitable answer. The King afterwards received in his closet the addresses from the Roman Catholics, Dissenters, and the Society of Friends or Quakers. His Majesty returned to the Park at five o'clock, escorted by a party of the 7th hussars. Dublin was splendidly illuminated in the evening.—On presenting the City Address, the Lord Mayor knelt, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. As he was rising, the King said, "Not yet, my Lord Mayor," and holding out his hand for the Lord Mayor to kiss a second time, said, "Now rise, Sir Abraham Bradley King, Baronet of the United Kingdom."

His Majesty has made Captain Skinner, who commanded the Lightning packet (now named the Royal George the Fourth), a Master and Commander in the Royal Navy. His Majesty also made Captain Skinner a present of a valuable snuff-box.

On Monday last his Majesty held a Levee at the Palace of Dublin. It was attended by all the Nobility and Gentry of the country, many of whom had come from the remotest parts of the kingdom, in order to be present at the first levee ever held by a British King in Ireland. The levee was most splendidly attended. The number of carriages was 1262, several of them containing two, three, and four persons. It is calculated that five thousand persons attended. On the arrival of his Majesty from the Phœnix-park, the band struck up the grand national anthem, and cheers from ten thousand voices welcomed the Sovereign. The attendance was great beyond example. Previous to the levee, his Majesty held an investiture of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, when seven noblemen, including the Earl of Fingal, were invested with the insignia. Afterwards there was an investiture of the Knights of the Order of the Bath. Previous to the levee, his Majesty sent for the Earl of Fingal (the premier Catholic Peer of Ireland), to his closet and informed him, that as a special mark of his regard and esteem, he had determined to invest his Lordship with the Order of St. Patrick. His Majesty could not, he said, better express the high sense he entertained of the

loyalty of the Catholic body, than by taking this opportunity of declaring to his Lordship that their loyalty and duty appealed to him to entitle them to his Majesty's fullest confidence.

Shortly after the Noble Earl withdrew, the elders of the Dissenters and the Quakers were severally introduced to his Majesty, who gave them a most gracious reception: the latter suffered their hats to be taken off before entering the presence. The attendance from the Society of Friends consisted of the most eminent persons of that sect; their plain attire and formal peculiarity of manner excited much observation among the brilliant cortege of a crowded Court. The address of the Quakers was presented by Mr. Simon Bewry, an eminent merchant of the city of Dublin, attended by a large body of friends. Then eight Catholic Prelates were introduced, not dressed in their full canonicals, as supposed, but in small black silk cloaks, and their goldchains and crosses. The King received their address in the most gracious and condescending manner—they all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. On the back of his Majesty's answer to the Address of these Prelates was endorsed, "His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the *Roman Catholic Bishops*." This closet reception, and written endorsement upon an official instrument, is deemed by the Catholics to be the first public recognition of their clergy "as Bishops," which has yet occurred since the enactment of the penal restrictions affecting their body.

A meeting was held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin on Tuesday last, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a testimonial to commemorate the visit of his Majesty, Mr. O' Connell proposed the erection of a royal residence, such as would be worthy of the Monarch and of the Irish nation. In the course of a few minutes several thousand pounds were subscribed. The possession of a palace, obtained in so flattering a manner, may induce his Majesty to pay frequent visits to the capital of the sister kingdom.

When the public feasts and ceremonies have terminated, the King will give a round of private dinners to the nobility and gentry who now throng the city—so arranged, that every one of them may have the honour of dining with him. His stay will, it is thought, be prolonged until the 5th of September at soonest; afterwards his Majesty will make short visits to the Marquises of Conyngham and Londonderry.

The enthusiasm of joy excited by the presence of the King knows no bounds. Lord Norbury, in his speech to the Grand Jury of Dublin, says, "Every heart is full of joy—every house is full but the gaol, and that is nearly empty."

The manufactures throughout the northern departments of France are said to be extending and improving rapidly by the aid of English, Swiss, and German workmen.

There are to be three additional Preventive Stations in the Isle of Wight, for more effectually detecting smuggling on that coast, to which will be attached three officers and thirty-three men.

Steam packets are about to be established at Dawpool, on the river, about 14 miles below Chester, to sail from thence to Dublin.

It is estimated that the savings about to be made in the several Royal Dock yards will amount to at least two hundred thousand pounds per annum.

The coopers in the West India Docks, to the number of between three and four hundred, have struck for wages, which has prevented the regular delivery of sugars and other articles from on board the shipping, which has occasioned great inconvenience.

Will of the late Mrs. Inchbald.—The last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Inchbald was registered in the Prerogative Court on the 17th instant. Probate being granted to Frances Phillips (wife of John Phillips) and George Huggins (her nephew) the executors, her personal property was sworn to be under six thousand pounds in value. Amongst the legacies are—50*l.* to the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund; 50*l.* to Mrs. Isabella Mattocks, late of that Theatre; 100*l.* to the testatrix's god daughter, Miss Cummins, of the Theatre Royal, York; and 20*l.* per annum to a person calling himself Robert Inchbald, the illegitimate son of her late husband; 50*l.* to the Catholic Society for the Relief of the Aged Poor; 20*l.* each to her late laundress and hairdresser, provided they should inquire of her executors concerning her decease; 100*l.* to Mr. Taylor, oculist of the *Sun* Office, in the Strand, &c. The residue is bequeathed to her nephew and niece, George Huggins and Ann Jarrett. The testatrix desires to be buried in Kensington church-yard, between the hours of eight and eleven in the morning; that three mourning coaches may attend her hearse; and that mass and other sacred ceremonies may be performed, usual upon the decease of a Roman Catholic Christian. The Will is written with her own hand, and dated on the 30th of April, 1821.

It is expected that on the winding up of the late Queen's affairs, there will be a surplus of about 10,000*l.* for Mr. Austin.

The *Journal de Paris* contains the following curious piece of intelligence:—"We have already stated that a report prevails in London that George IV. will contract, after a few months, a new marriage. Some pretend that it will be with the sister of Prince Esterhazy; others say the sister of Prince Leopold, his Majesty's son-in-law."

Present retail price of provisions, &c. in Maidstone:—Beef 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Mutton 4*d.* to 6*d.* Veal 5*d.* to 7*d.* Lamb 5*d.* to 7*d.* Best Flour 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon. Seconds 1*s.* 1*d.* Best Bread 1*s.* 4*d.* Fowls 2*s.* 6*d.* per pair. Fresh Butter 10*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Salt 6*d.* to 9*d.* Bacon 2*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. English Eggs, 15 for a shilling. French Eggs, 24 to 30 for a shilling. Beer 5*d.* to 6*d.* per pot. New Milk 3*d.* to 4*d.* per quart. Cheese 4*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. Coals 1*s.* per bushel. Peas 3*d.* a peck. Beans 3*d.* New Potatoes 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per gallon. Currants 4*d.* to 6*d.* per gallon. Cherries 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per lb. Gooseberries 6*d.* per gallon. Many of the above prices are lower than have been known for a great number of years.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 27.

MR. GREENS' ASCENSION IN HONOUR OF HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

[His own Account of his Aerial Voyage.]

The balloon with which I ascended was 31 feet in diameter, as near the size as possible of the one with which Lunardi first made an ascension in England. It was inflated with about 1200 cubic feet of carbonated hydrogen gas, supplied from the main pipes of the original chartered Gas Company, and I am much indebted to the gentlemen of the committee for their kind assistance during the operation of filling. I had no doubt of being able to ascend with the gas, having since the period when I first conceived the idea that common gas would answer the purposes of aerostation, made frequent experiments, all of which completely succeeded; nor was my ardour damped when I knew that, even within an hour of my ascension, persons of great experience in aerostation expressed their opinion that I should not be able to ascend.

At five minutes before one o'clock the ropes were divided; and having taken my seat in the car, the balloon rose in a majestic manner, nearly perpendicularly. The almost deafening shouts of the populace, and the roar of cannon that took place when I had ascended a considerable distance from the earth, agitated the balloon; I felt the effect of it most sensibly. The moment the discharge of cannon took place, I knew it was the signal to be given when the Crown was set upon the head of my most gracious Sovereign, and I drew the cork of a bottle of brandy, and having poured out a full glass, I drank—"Health, long life, and a glorious reign to his Majesty." The effect of the air upon the brandy is worthy of notice; when I drew the cork, a report took place, which I attribute to the rarification of the air, similar to that produced by drawing a cork out of a bottle of soda water. When the balloon travelled at its greatest rapidity, I felt not the least motion; it appeared as if the car in which I sat was stationary, and that the earth was receding from me. The balloon took a north-east direction at first; and on my looking down upon the vast assemblages of persons in Westminster, the delight I felt is out of my power to describe. The view presented one entire living mass of more than a million of human beings. Having ascended as high as I could without throwing out ballast, I determined, as the weather was so fine, to keep in sight as long as possible. I threw out two bags of sand of 10lbs. weight each, and immediately the balloon rose with astonishing rapidity almost perpendicularly, according to my wish. When the balloon arrived at its utmost altitude, which, in my opinion (I could not be certain, in consequence of the oscillation of the quicksilver in the barometer) was about 11,000 feet from the earth, I found that I had entered a current of air, conveying me directly eastward, towards the Nore. The cold was extreme. I put on a cloak, which I took up with me, and on looking at my glass I found that it was below 30—two degrees below the freezing point. I was fearful of being carried to sea, and immediately opened the valve; the gas issued in considerable quantities; and I found, by the encrease of the size of objects below me to my optics, that I was descending very rapidly. The largest fields which a few minutes before appeared to be not more than six inches square, encreased in size greatly, and I very soon saw the sea, and a number of vessels most distinctly. The balloon had a rotatory motion, and turned about four times in a minute.

Still fearing that I should fall into the sea, I opened the valve to its utmost extremity; and having descended so as to be able to recognize small objects distinctly on the earth, with great delight I found that the balloon had entered another current of air, which was conveying me from the sea; I was then travelling north-west. I sat down and eat some sandwiches with a good appetite, and saw the clouds rolling beneath me, apparently on the ground. About twenty minutes before two o'clock, I descended in a field belonging to a farmer named Lamkius, which is situated about four miles beyond Barnet, in the parish of South Mims. I was not aware that I had descended so rapidly; before I had time to draw myself up to the hoop, the car struck the earth with great force, and I was thrown out of it on my back; I was nearly stunned from the effects of a blow which I received. I still held the hoop of the balloon; and the grappling iron, which I had thrown out, when about a quarter of a mile from the earth, not taking firm hold, I was dragged on my back along the ground a considerable distance. The balloon was eventually secured, with the assistance of a gentleman named Waugh, and conveyed to a place of safety in his park, and I was afterwards most hospitably entertained at his mansion; to him my gratitude is due, as, but for his kind exertions, I have no doubt the balloon would have suffered considerable injury, from the great crowd of persons that assembled on my descent. I believe, from the best calculation I can make, that I travelled altogether, in various directions, upwards of fifty miles.

49, Goswell-street, July 20.

CHARLES GREEN.

SUBSTANCE OF WHAT PASSED AT THE OLD BAILEY SESSIONS ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

Previous to the breaking up of the Court at the Old Bailey on Wednesday evening, the foreman of the London jury stated, that as it appeared probable their attendance might not be required again, he was directed by his co-jurymen to address a few words to the Court, in favour of the capital convicts, which, with permission, he would read from a paper which he held in his hand.

The Common Serjeant said that he could not permit the jury to address him on the subject of capital punishments; to which the Juryman replied, that it was an application for mercy to the convicts of the present session, and requested the Court to indulge him with its patience. He then proceeded to read, but after a few sentences, was interrupted by the

Common Sergeant.—"I can hear no more: the jury are usurping that which does not belong to them."

Juryman.—"My Lord, the jury think it important."

Common Sergeant—"I cannot listen to anything more; it is not the province of a jury to arraign the laws of the country."

Juryman—"This is an appeal from the jury to."—

Common Sergeant—"I cannot listen to it: you have nothing to do with the punishment the law awards."

Juryman—"My Lord, I must be allowed to differ with the Court on that point."

Common Sergeant—"The jury are usurping more than belongs to them, and I will not hear it."

Juryman—"My Lord, the jury could not mean to offend. I have only a few words to offer."

Common Sergeant—"Sir, if you offer any more words I will commit you for contempt of court. Go out of the court."

Juryman—"My Lord, I am not aware of having said any thing offensive; and had I so considered this application for mercy, I certainly would not have undertaken it. As it is, I must submit."

STEPHEN CURTIS.
SAMUEL POPE.
GEORGE BARNARD.
GEORGE THOMPSON.
BENJAMIN LYON COXHEAD.
H. W. JACKSON.
THOMAS BEILBY.
ROBERT HARRILD 20, Great Eas'cheap
GEORGE DOWNING, Falson-square,
HENRY OERTEL.

The London Jury cannot separate without making an anxious appeal to the Court in behalf of the prisoners who have been capitally convicted. By a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed on them they have been compelled to commit the lives of individuals into the hand of their fellow men, for offences varyiug in character and degree; and it behoves them to state their feelings of deep regret that the absence of marked atrocity should not ensure an exemption from the dreadful sentence of death. Notwithstanding the high degree of confidence they would place in the merciful discrimination of those who are invested with the final disposal of lives forfeited to the law, the painful apprehension caused by the uncertainty of remission deprives them of the satisfaction which should follow their own verdict. Reason and humanity dictate the hope that the embarrassing difficulties attending the office of juror may be speedily removed; constrained as they now are by their oath to award a punishment so manifestly excessive as to demand the constant interposition of higher authority to prevent its being carried into effect. It is their hnmble desire, therefore, to communicate to his Majesty's council, through the humane offices of the Court, that the London Jury respectfully disclaim the extreme penalty which their verdicts would seem to invoke on the criminals they have had in charge, and earnestly solicit their deliverance from death.

Approved, STEPHEN CURTIS, Well-street, Cri- [plegate.]
SAMUEL POPE, ditto.
GEORGE BARNARD, Nicolls-square, Cripplegate.
GEORGE THOMSON, Castle-street.
BENJAMIN LYON COXHEAD, 30, Cannon-street
H. W. JCBKSON Eastcheap.
BENJAMIN BLARKE, Well-street.
ROBERT HARRILD, 20, Great Eastcheap.
THOMAS BEILBY, Nicolls-square.
GEORGE DOWNING, Falcon-square.
HENRY OERTEL, 10, Martin's-lane, Cannon street
JOSEPH CLASH, Cannon-street.

OLD BAILEY.—On Saturday these Sessions closed. The following received sentence of death. For highway robbery: Thos. Thompson. Chas. Gilbert, John Montgomery, and John Wilson, alias Perterson.—For house breaking: Henry Burnham, John Smith, and John Collet.—Stealing in a dwelling house: John Beazley, Wm. Hammond, Rd. Wilson, Geo. Labourn, John Herring, and Jas. Wainwright.—Stealing from the person: Barnet Emanual and Francis Sumner.—Cutting and maiming: Thos. Patmore.—Returning from transportation; Thos, Powell, alias Reagan.—Judgment respited for house breaking: Jos. Tooselep and Wm. Bar.—Sarah Fletcher, for robbing her master; Catherine Flanagan and Mary Hart. for shop lifting; Ann Groyes, for taking a ten-pound note.

The Observer July 20,

MELANCHOLY SHIP WRECK.

LOSS OF THE EARL MOIRA DUBLIN PACKET.

The Earl of Moira packet left the pier-head of Liverpool soon after six o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the 8th instant, for Dublin. The survivors conceive that the number on board, including about six of a crew, was from 100 to 110 persons. When off the Magazine's they set all sail, wind blowing fresh from WNW. After passing the Gut Buoy, No. 1, in attempting to tack, the vessel missed stays, and struck upon Burbo Bank. The passengers, alarmed, flocked up from below in multitudes; and some remonstrated with the Captain, who was observed to be intoxicated, bewildered, and undetermined. After considerable toil the vessel was again got into deep water, and bore away for the Cheshire shore. A great number of the passengers requested the Captain to bear away for Liverpool, as the weather looked very black and threatening ahead. He refused and about ten o'clock the vessel missed stays a second time, and grounded on the Warf Bank off Mock-beggar. It was impossible to get her off, and orders were given to strike the top-mast and make every thing snug. The Captain and crew assured the passengers that the vessel was not in a dangerous situation. They therefore determined to remain contented until the return of tide, some on deck, others iu their hammocks. While the flood tide set in, the vessel was occasionally lifted, and struck the bank, and it is probable her bows were injured by striking against the anchor. The mainsail, kept on for running her on the bank as the tide rose, had the effect of sinking her deeper in the sand, and rendering her situation more fatal. At half-past two the vessel filled with water fore and aft; the pump having been plied with no effect. Two fine horses in the hold were hoisted up; the groom wished to ride one of them on shore, but was persuaded to desist.—The horses were washed, or thrown overboard. The passengers wished a signal to be made, to which the Captain would not agree, declaring there was no danger; but a flag was carried aloft by a passenger (a printer who wore a blue jacket) and made fast. Between four and five o'clock the water forced away the cabin-deck windows, and the luggage, provisions, &c. were floated up, the sea breaking over them. The waves increasing with the rising tide, at last brought the vessel on her broadside. The boat and deck lumber were now washed overboard. All who were able got upon the shrouds; men, women, and children clung by various means until exhausted, when they began to drop from their holds and were overwhelmed. One tremendous wave carried off from ten to fifteen poor souls at once. Every succeeding wave appeared to mark its victims. The Captain, still intoxicated, was among the first that perished, exclaiming, "We shall all be lost!" He was struck on the breast by a wave, and falling backwards, sunk alongside. A female of about thirty for a considerable time buffetted the waves with two infants in her arms. A tremendous sea at length struck her; her exhausted children were buried for a minute, and the agonized mother found them both dead. She uttered a shriek, was overwhelmed by another wave, and perished with her babes locked in her arms. Three soldiers were on board with a deserter in charge.

The Hoylake life-boat arrived between seven and eight, and about thirty passengers soon dropped into her. The commander, whose exertions cannot be too highly praised, was obliged to put off, to prevent the boat being swamped. They were all much exhausted, and many in a dying state. Another boat, the first from Liverpool, belonging to Matthew Nail, arrived about eight o'clock, and brought eight persons on shore. Before the third boat arrived the deck was torn up by the sea, and the mast fell. Many of the women were then swept away. Twelve got into this boat, including a lady, and fifteen sufferers remained clinging to the wreck; the greater number of whom were afterwards picked up by other boats.—There were but two females saved.

There were five ladies, cabin passengers, one of whom was saved. There were thirty three cabin passengers in all, only sixteen of whom were saved. The number saved may be stated at about fifty, leaving about the same supposed number to have perished. Many of those on board, it is believed, were of most respectable families, on their way to meet his Majesty in Ireland, and carried with them considerable property. Several gentlemen exerted themselves for their fellow sufferers by helping them to more secure parts of the wreck. But it is stated, as an impressive warning to others, that all the survivors ascribe the disaster to the intoxication of the captain, the mate, and the greater part of the crew; the steward and one or two others only having done their their duty.—Mr. Oleary and John Carey, in the service of the Earl of Portarlington, are saved. A horse belonging to his Lordship contrived to get on shore. The vessel struck within half a mile of land. The Newry packet, which sailed in company with the Moira, put back, all well.

The Scotsman,—August 18 1821.

The annual wool fair, held at Lewes, in Sussex, on Thursday last, was respectably but not numerously attended. About 80 growers, staplers, and others, sat down to dinner at the White Inn, Sir G. Shiffner, Bart, and M. P. in the chair. Very little, if any, business was transacted. Politics, we understand, were introduced, and some arguments, advanced by an opposition gentleman, in favour of Ministerial retrenchment, &c. were not ill received by the agriculturists who were present. No shew of prize stock is to take place at Lewes this year.

At Arundel market, the prices were—Wheat, 22*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* per load; Barley, 21s. to 13*s*; and Oats, 19*s.* to 21s. per quarter; Flour, 13d. per gallon; Quartern Loaf. 7½d.: Coals, 34s. to 36s. per chaldron; Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

Constitutional Association.—The London Grand Jury found true bills on Monday last, against Mr. Charles Murray, the attorney; Sharp, the secretary; and L. Clark, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Constitutional Association, including Sir John Sewell, the Chairman, the Select Committee, and others, for illegally obtaining money and goods, under intimidation and fear, from individuals, whom the Society has indicted as vendors of seditious pamphlets. The "money and goods" alluded to, were the stock of pamphlets given up, and money paid towards costs incurred by the Association, upon condition of the prosecutions against the individuals being relinquished.

[*The Observer Aug.* 20.

CONVICTION OF JOHN BULL.

THE KING *v.* WEAVER.

This was a criminal information filed by Lord Tankerville against the defendant, as proprietor of the *John Bull* newspaper, for a libel against Lady Charlotte Wrottesley.

As soon as the Jury were sworn, and before the case for the prosecution was opened.

The Solicitor-General rose and said, " Gentlemen of the Jury, I am Counsel for the defendant, against whom a criminal information has been filed for a libel. It would be idle to say that the matter charged is not libellous, and therefore upon this issue we have nothing to offer you. At another time, when the defendant will be brought up for judgment, we will offer to the Court some matter in mitigation."

Mr. Scarlet, who was for the prosecution, then said—" Gentlemen, in reference to what has been stated to you, I have only to say, that I never offered any terms to the learned Solicitor. You will therefore please to find the defendant guilty, who will have another opportunity of offering whatever matter he thinks fit in mitigation of the consequences of your verdict.

The Chief Justice then directed the Jury to find the defendant guilty.

Verdict—Guilty.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter from one of the Gentlemen employed on the Northern Expedition:—

His Majesty's ship Fury, Hudson's Bay, the Coast of America, June 26, 1821.

I take the opportunity of writing you, by the return of the Nautilus transport, which accompanied us to carry our heavy stores. We have had an excellent passage from the Orkneys to this part of the world; the weather, however, since we have been here, has not been so favourable.

We have made two attempts to unload the transport, having made fast to icebergs for that purpose, but have been blown off successively by heavy gales, with the loss of some of our boats from the deck, and no small share of tribulation for the transport, which has not been properly fortified for the ice. She has come off, however, very well, considering every thing, having only lost the copper from her bows. We are now taking advantage of a fine day, and hope to get rid of her in a day or two and to proceed upon our destination.

We made an island about a week ago, called Resolution Island, where we expected to see some Indians, but there was so much ice between the ships and the land, that we could not get in.

I can hardly give you an idea of our intended route; or, more properly, of our ideal route; first, because our course must, in a great measure, depend upon the state of the ice; secondly for want of a chart; for those in common use are so incorrect in the general outline of the coast, as to be perfectly useless. If however, you should fall in with a good map of the country, I will tell you the track we shall endeavour to take

After making Cape Farewell, the southern extremity of Greenland, in lat. 59 N. and long. 44 W. we proceeded nearly due west between Cape Chidley, on the Labrador Coast, and Resolution Island, in lat. 61. 40. N. and long. 63. W. where we now are; from hence we intend to steer, if wind and ice will permit, about a North-west course, and endeavour to explore an inlet to the East of Repulse Bay, which has never yet been entered by any one but Fox, about 150 years ago; thence we shall proceed to Hearne's Sea, where we shall winter (if we get there); then to Mackenzie's Sea, Behring's Straits, &c.

All the Officers are exceedingly agreeable, & I have but little doubt we shall spend the winter very comfortably together. We are all preparing our rifles for shooting deer, with which these islands abound. We are, however, exceedingly well off in the eating way—plenty of fresh beef, mutton, pork, eggs, fish, and poultry on board, besides sheep, pigs, and 22 fine bullocks, on board the transport, and potted meats and soups of all kinds for more than three years so that our salt provisions we scarcely need taste the whole voyage, unless we choose.

The mean temperature where we now are is about 35 deg. Fahrenheit, the sun just skimming below the horizon at this time at midnight, so that we have constant day, which you may conceive is a great comfort in navigation amongst ice. An apparatus was yesterday let down to the depth of 500 fathoms, for bringing up water: its temperature by a registering thermometer was 40¼ deg. Fahrenheit; that at the surface being 36 degrees. The specific gravity, at the same depth, was 1.0278, and at the surface, 1.0260. Our position, as determined astronomically, is always to the north-west of our dead reckoning; from which it appears, that there is a constant current setting from the north-west to south-east.

(*The Morning Herald July 28th.*)

SELECTIONS

(Continued from our last.)

When I parted from her, I walked about for some time, and did not join in another quadrille, till the rooms were sufficiently cleared to admit of comfortable dancing. I heard many scraps of conversation during my lonely wanderings, for lonely I was, according to a very beautiful definition of solitude, since there was not one among all who surrounded me, who.

" If I were not, would seem to smile the less."

There were sad complaints about the heat and the crowding, mingled with languid declarations that it was a most delightful party, and doleful lamentations over the necessity of going to several others the same night; yet it appeared to me that there was something either of pleasure or of pride in the tone in which these double or triple engagements were related.

" I *must* go to Lady R.'s to-night, cannot escape showing myself for ten minutes. Thank you, I am sorry to say my husband is still very unwell. Dr. Maton saw him this morning, and says he must be kept quiet. You'll come to me on Tuesday? Oh! he'll be well by that time, I hope; besides he won't hear much of the music in his room when the doors are shut. I'm quite surprised to see Mrs. Thompson here to-night. Her son has not been dead three weeks. Such want of feeling is detestable."

" How do you do, Mrs. Marten? How well Miss Marten looks to-night. I declare I believe she is rouged, and her eyes are so brilliant,"

" Ah! I told her coming out would do her good. She was very ill all the morning, but I made her come with me. Her spirits want raising; that cough is only nervous, She's a strange creature, and dislikes gaiety, but she's only seventeen, and these whims will wear off."

" Oh yes, my niece, Charlotte Sinclair, was just the same; would only go out twice a week, and never on a Sunday, and all that nonsense; but her mother, my sister, a very sensible woman, soon cured her; she made her go out every where one season, then took her to Bath, Brighton, and Cheltenham, and she came back so improved, quite a different creature, and now she's never easy at home."

My next partner was what is called a beautiful dancer; her dress was a little shorter than fashion warranted, and I suspect she had given fifteen shillings for her shoes. Her feet moved as if by clockwork, and executed the most astonishing little manœuvres, always stopped and began at the identical moment, always ended in the very acmé of the fifth position, and seemed as if the purpose of their creation had never been fulfilled till, decked in white satin slippers they were allowed to figure in a quadrille.

Honours bring inconveniences; fame produces the necessity of continued exertion: my present partner proved the truth of these maxims, and was evidently labouring for reputation, not dancing for pleasure. She never spoke a word, and appeared annoyed when I addressed her; her whole attention was given to her employment; and although her flushed cheeks, parted lips, and panting bosom proved that she was hot and tired, yet she would not allow herself even the innocent relaxation of walking a *demi queue de chat*, or shortening the length of a *balancé*. When the exhibition was over, I supposed I should hear the tone of her voice; but she could only throw herself into a chair, where she continued in a flaming, fanning, panting state for many minutes, while I, in a most orthodox manner, took my seat by her side, and patiently waited her pleasure. When she had recovered, however, instead of paying her old partner any attention, she seemed totally engrossed by the desire for a new one, and continued in a state of visible anxiety till she was assured she should be permitted to produce another fit of fatigue and exhaustion. Then honouring me with a bow and a smile, she hurried away to secure a place in another quadrille, seized, as if by acknowledged right, the situation of *prima donna*, and seemed impatiently to wait the re-commencement of her glorious labours.

The lady to whom I was next introduced might once have been agreable, and would, perhaps, have continued so to the end of her life, but for a most unfortunate occurrence which took place last summer, an occurrence which I am sure all her acquaintance must bitterly deplore. *She spent six weeks in France*; and I should suppose, from her conversation, that she will never again know a happy moment in England. She would talk of nothing else. If I observed that the evening was warm, she replied, 't almost as warm as at a ball I was at last year in Paris;" if I proposed to open a window, she asked if it was a French sash; if I blew my nose she talked of French cambrics; and every one in the room, upon whom I made a remark, was a *plain* likeness of one of her Parisian acquaintance. Indeed, all her powers of admiration were left on the other side of the channel, or confined to articles imported from thence. I am not speaking of her preference for French silks, French gloves Leghorn bonnets, & Mechlin lace: these possess a place in every woman's affections, a corner in her heart from which neither duty nor humanity can drive them, where they effectually resist the attacks of law, and the pleadings of patriotism Doubtless the ladies are in the right; doubtless it is folly to think of our own starving manufacturers, or to suppose that the crimes and miseries produced by smuggling are at all attributable to those who purchase contraband goods: French silks must be worn, though every gown should cost a *life*; and as to Mechlin-lace veils, they are worth a world in ruins. All this is natural and usual; and to those who blame the gentle sex for doing all the little in their power to ruin their country, I can only say that we are every one of us subject to imperfections, and that

" *She* that has none, and lives as angels do,
Must be an angle—but what's that to you?"

My present partner's Gallic tastes far exceeded these ordinary limits To her there was nothing beautiful in English scenery, or English architecture; for her, English musicians played, and English actors toiled in vain; London ice did not cool her tongue, nor London cookery please her palate; no watch went well, no gown sat well that was not of Parisian make; every Frenchman was agreeable, every French woman *naive*, *piquante*, or *spirituelle*; and there was in the air and manners of them all a *je ne sais quoi*, which surpassed description and baffled praise. French literature was not forgotten: " Mathilde" was the prettiest novel ever written; she started in angry amazement when I preferred Shakspeare to Racine, and I suppose would have been equally indignant could she have heard my opinion of the " Henriade." However, as I had no wish to irritate her, I avoided all unnecessary contradiction, and I believe she did not think me *more* disagreeable than the rest of my fellow-country-men. We parted tolerable friends, and I suppose I shall soon hear that she has turned Atheist or Roman Catholic, in compliment to the land of her love, or eloped with a French valet or an exhibitor of dancing-dogs.

Tired and feverish I returned home, saw the first beautiful streaks of coming day, and with parched lips, aching temples, and burning eyes, retired to my bed, and obtained a few hours of restless and unrefreshing sleep. I saw gay forms confusedly moving before me, heard again the tones of the music, and was troubled by many wild and ridiculous dreams. First I saw a high stage, on which those elegant females who frequent fairs were exhibiting their dancing powers; among them, one poor panting girl, urged to continued exertion by the application of a long whip, was apparently in danger of breaking a blood-vessel; indignant, I rushed forward to stop the barbarous strokes of her tormentor, when suddedly I recognised the features of one of my partners; but before I could speak to her, I found myself transported to a wood, the trees of which were covered with an astonishing number of magpies, who, some one informed me, ha

just been electing a queen. I was introduced to her chatteri gmajesty, and thought that the tones of her voice were familiar to me, when suddenly, as I was about to commence a conversation, some one blew the French horn so long and so loudly in my ear, that, distracted by the noise, I awoke.

I arose with heavy eye-lids, and brains unfit for study, and resolved to give myself the relaxation of a visit to my family, and to enjoy the first bright days of summer, where alone summer can be really enjoyed, in the country. My journey afforded no incident worth relating: my travelling companions differed little in their leading characteristics from all the others I had ever travelled with; the ladies, as usual, had never been in a stage-coach before; every one talked of family affairs, told family occurrences; and those who had by chance once spoken to a lord, or dined with a baronet, were careful to mention the important circumstance in a tone of utter unconcern. As I got further from the influence of London-smoke, I derived refreshment from the country breezes, my head-ache took to flight, and my senses awoke to the full enjoyment of rural sights and sounds. At length, I alighted, at the corner of the lane which led from the high road to my mother's house, that well-known corner which had seen me arrive from Westminster and from Oxford, and was now as dear to the man as it had ever been to the merry school-boy, or the smart collegian. My visit being unexpected, no servant was in readiness to carry my portmanteau, nor were white garments to be seen mingling with the trees beyond, telling me that some kind faces would soon greet my arrival. Two or three of my sisters generally came to meet me, accompanied me in my walk, "*varioque viam sermone levabant.*" My present walk, though solitary, was delightful. Often I stopped to look about me, to inhale breezes so fresh and sweet, to listen to the cawing of the rook, or the evening song of the lark; and once I stood for some minutes leaning on a stile, charmed, enchanted by the prospect before me; and yet it was a prospect of no uncommon beauty, one that may be seen any where, every where, in the country. Two or three bright green meadows, some spreading elms, hedge-rows white with May-blossom, a few light mountain-ash and feather birch, pencilled as it were on the glowing horizon, where the sun was setting gloriously—these were the principal features of the view; but their combination was delightful, and produced that instantaneous rush of pleasure, that burst of cheerfulness and admiration and pious gratitude, which we sometimes feel excited as by magic in our breats. I rejoiced in my situation, rejoiced at my power of enjoying, and stood in a happy state of ecstasy, my thoughts wandering over earth, then mounting to Heaven, while I resigned myself unhesitatingly to feelings half animal, half intellectual, but which I felt to be natural, and I knew to be right. I pitied those who in this sweet season were confined by duty or by business to a London life; still more did I pity those who are retained there by inclination: the first cannot see because light is excluded; but the latter must be blind even when the sun shines upon them. At length I continued my walk, and, from a gate leading into a field which slopes gradually down from our garden, I obtained the first sight of my home. It is but an humble habitation; yet I could say, with the proverb, "*Casa mia, casa mia, per piccina che tu sia, tu mi pari una badia.*" It was that dear place whither I might fly in sickness for the most careful nurses, and in sorrow for the kindest comforters; where all my tastes were known, all my whims indulged; where my faults were unperceived or unremembered; and where, even if disgraced and dishonoured I should be received more in sorrow than in anger, should meet more tears than reproaches.

I opened the swing-gate, passed through it, and let it slam violently behind me. The noise brought, as I had expected, a few young faces to the parlour-window. I could fancy their puzzled glances as they scanned the figure of their visitor; and I saw the start of joy with which they darted out of sight. In half a minute the lawn was covered with a band of racers; I quickened my steps, and at the garden-gate was welcomed by four fair sisters and two young brothers. Ours was no cold or polished meeting; there were shakes of the hand which threatened dislocation, kisses that might be heard as well as felt, eyes swimming with joy, and rapid exclamations of surprise and pleasure. Oh! it was worth coming a thousand miles to be thus kindly received! I walked to the house, a girl clinging to either arm, and I thought I remarked something smarter than usual in their attire; my brothers' hands too were remarkably clean, and my younger sisters wore their long white sashes, and bright cornelian necklaces.

"Have you company to-night, Jane?"

"Only a little party. We did not expect you, you know, or we would have had the first evening to ourselves; but they are *all* old friends, will all be delighted to see you."

"William," just then exclaimed my youngest brother, a boy about eight years old, "do you know John's bull-dack terrier killed such a large rat in the barn last week; and Sir Thomas's gamekeeper has promised to give me such a beautiful pointer puppy."

As he concluded this important information I entered the house, and was met in the hall by my dear excellent mother, whose welcome, calm as it was, was tenderly affectionate.

Apologizing for my traveller's dress, I shook hands with a dozen old and young friends in the parlour, and looking around me, saw that every thing was in company array. There were not indeed tables covered with grotesque figures, nor cabinets full of costly trifles, nor rows of cut-glass smelling-bottles, nor any of those superfluities which denote, or *ought* to denote, immense wealth; but the books were neatly arranged, the covers removed from the skreens, blooming greenhouse-plants stood in the windows, and fresh flowers filled the china vases. I sat down to the tea-table in a humour to be pleased with every thing; bade defiance to Mr. Accum, ate bread without alum, butter without lard, and drank cream unthickened by chalk. Every thing tasted wholesome and pleasant; every thing looked clean and inviting; the snowy robes around me excited my admiration; and the fresh and rosy cheeks, the easy artless manners every moment reminded me that I was fifty miles from London. I spent a delightful evening; I enjoyed the society of my old acquaintance, and yet it did not boast much novelty, or convey much information: wit was limited to a few puns, and genius, talent, intellect, if they existed, were in a dormant state. I heard many lamentations over the late arrival of the summer, and speculations about the commencement of hayharvest; seven times I was told that it had snowed on the 26th of May; twenty times was I likened to each of my brothers and sisters; one lady deplored the rarity of good yeast, another gave a mournful history of a mortality among her poultry; and all joined in angry chorus when the crimes of servants were mentioned; all reprobated the peculation, the untidiness, the ingratitude, the fondness for followers, to which the whole race was subject, except some "real treasure," or "faithful creature," whom each lady had once possessed.

While such "high converse passed among our elders, the younger guests, my sisters, and I were chattering a little about new books, and a great deal about new fashions. I verily believe women, if banished to Siberia, would beg their friends to send them the newest patterns; and if living, like Crusoe, on a desert island, would contrive to cut their deer-skin gowns after the last Parisian mode. I am sorry to say that my poor sisters, residing in a small village far from any large town, were lamentably ignorant on many important subjects. They did not know that trains were worn; and when I told them they ought to wear a *corsage à l'antique*, sleeves á *la vierge*, trimmed with gauze à *la bouffant*, and a zone á la *zephyre*, they positively did not know what I meant. This was all bad enough, but one instance of rusticity I am a most ashamed to relate: my sister Jane suddenly said to me, "Oh, William, can you tell us what Roman punch is?" This was too much, and distressed by her ignorance I turned the conversation.

Nevertheless I was pleased and happy; I liked my mother's guests, and enjoyed their society. Perhaps the reason of this partial feeling towards people of no consequence, who never gave grand assemblies, never got into debt, never went to the opera, never neglected their families, never were recorded in the Morning Post as "constellations in the fashionable hemisphere," may, in some degree, be traced to my self-love and vanity. To them I was a person of consequence, not an insignificant barrister; they can remember my name which half of my London friends forget, they knew whether I was in the room or out of it; they would lend me a guinea if I were in distress, and would say they were sorry if they heard I had broken my neck. In all these respects they surpassed my London acquaintance, and therefore, I forgave them for being less fine, less fashionable, and less foolish. I spent three happy days with my family, and bade them farewell with a regret to which my sense of duty was the only alleviation, and a powerful alleviation it was. I am once more settled in my chambers, have once more lighted my fires, am abusing our climate all day long, and saying with Lord Byron in Beppo.

"I like the weather when it's not too cold,
That is, I like three months in all the year."

W. E.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.

And thou hast walk'd about (how strange a story!)
In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory,
And Time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy.
Thou hast a tongue—come—let us hear its tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs, above-ground, Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs and features.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame;
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade,—
Then say what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue which at sun-rise play'd?
Perhaps thou wert a Priest—if so my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinion'd flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass;
Or dropp'd a halfpenny in Homer's hat,
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass,
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when arm'd,
Has any Roman soldier maul'd and knuckled,
For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalm'd,
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled:—
Antiquity appears to have begun
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou couldst develope, if that wither'd tongue
Might tell us what those sightless orbs have seen,
How the world look'd when it was fresh and young,
And the great Deluge still had left it green—
Or was it then so old that History's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages?

Still silent, incommunicative elf?
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows;
But prythee tell us something of thyself,
Reveal the secrets of thy prison-house;
Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd,
What hast thou seen—what strange adventures number'd?

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We have, above ground, seen some strange mutations;
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been bumbled
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head
When the great Persian conqueror Cambyses
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread,
O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold:—
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears adown that dusty cheek have roll'd:—
Have children climb'd those knees, and kiss'd that face?
What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh—Immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quit'st thy narrow bed,
And standest undecayed within our presence,
Thou wilt hear nothing till the Judgment morning,
When the great Trump shall thrill thee with its warning.

Why should this worthless tegument endure,
If its undying guest be lost for ever?
O let us keep the soul embalm'd and pure
In living virtue, that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

H.

New Monthly Mag.

Bombay.—Printed for the Proprietors, at the Gazette Office in Apollo Street.

(*Continued from Page* 112.)

Mr. Fergusson—What is Mr. Lushington's particular duty?

Witness.—He is Secretary in the General Department.

Mr. Fergusson.—Is it his duty also to lay before Government whatever is sent to him for that purpose?

Witness.—It is his bounden duty.

Mr. Fergusson.—What is meant by Holt Mackenzie being Secretary in the *Territorial* Department?

Witness.—Because his business is all about Finance, (*a general burst of laughter.*)

Mr. Fergusson. You are the Chief among the Secretaries in your Office; now what constitutes the Chief Secretary?

Witness.—Why the Chief Secretary is Chief because he is Senior, and because he receives 5,000 rupeess a year more than the rest (*This answer produced a louder burst of laughter than perhaps ever shook the Court house.*)

Mr. Fergusson.—Is the only duty of the Chief Secretary to receive 5,000 rupees a year more than the rest? What does he do for this?

Witness.—If any of the other Secretaries fall sick, he acts for them.

Mr. Fergusson.—Oh! then he is a sort of a Doctor, or a Physician General, I suppose?—(*great laughter.*)

Witness.—No, no, no.—He is Chief Secretary in the Judicial Department.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do you know what the Board of Trade is?

Witness.—They transact all the Commercial Business.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do they correspond directly with the Governor General in Council, or through the Secretaries?

Witness.—They correspond directly.

Mr. Fergusson. Is this the case also with the Post Office, the Marine Board the Board of Revenue, and the Board of Salt and Opium?

Witness.—It is the same.

Mr. Fergusson.—If my Bearers refuse to go Dawk, which is frequently the case with people travelling, could I not apply directly to the Board of Revenue?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Fergusson.—Are there not Insurance Offices in Calcutta, in which there are also Secretaries.

Witness.—Yes.

The *Advocate General.*—Not to Government

Witness. No, no—

Mr. Fergusson.—Why do you say "No?" because you heard the Advocate General say No—?

Witness.—No, no, no; Secretaries of Insurance Offices are not Secretaries to Government.

Mr. Fergusson.—There is an Orphan Society, with a Secretary.—Is there not also a Lying in Hospital?—I suppose you know nothing about that, however?

Witness.—I know nothing at all about them.

A Juryman.—The Jury wish to be informed whether you have ever known of any application being made to Government, through a Secretary, and returned by him, without having been presented to Government, and with a recommendation for it to be withdrawn?

Witness (*after a long pause, and the question being repeated in a very audible voice*)—There may have been such a thing; I do not know at present—I do not recollect at present.

A Juryman—Did you ever hear of such a thing taking place in any office?

Witness—(*After a long pause.*)—Yes I did.

Advocate General.—You cannot pursue this line of examination; because it is quite irrelevant.

Mr. Fergusson.—I am not quite sure of that.

Witness.—I have heard of such a thing; but I could not swear to it.

The Advocate General stated that a circumstance of the kind had occured to himself; but he did not see that such things were connected with the present case. The learned Gentleman requested that the Editorial remarks in the Paper of the same date be read; which was done accordingly by the Clerk of the Crown.

"We have given in the Asiatic Department of the Paper a Report of the Evidence adduced before the Coroner, regarding the Murder of Major O'Shaughnessy, which forms an illustation of the vigilance of the Police Officers. It is not possible, we think, that such a circumstance could have taken place in London, without the Police observing it, and affording evidence to bring the perpetrators to Justice. The incurable apathy of the Natives is well known; and therefore we shall not be suspected of blaming the Heads of an Establishment for the neglect of their Servants. It is sufficiently apparent, however, that there is a want of vigilance, and that life and property is insecure; which is sufficient to demand the attention of the Public, in order that the cause of it may be ascertained, and the evil rectified, wherever it may be found to exist. One of the great advantages of a Free Press is that it may make all abuses known, and give them an opportunity of being rectified; but the enemies of a Free Press overlook this public advantage entirely, and regard the exposition of abuses only as being an evil to the persons concerned in them. There is no denying this last position; and doubtless, if any of the Chokedars of Calcutta, who neglect their duty, read the Newspapers, they will join heartily in condemning the Liberty of the Press which exposes their conduct to "pernicious publicity." If half the zeal that has been displayed, and the pains that have been taken, to put down the Liberty of the Press, because of its being employed to point out grievances and defects, had been applied to remedy the defects themselves, and reform them where necessary, much good might by this time have been done; "Talents" so employed would have redounded much to the honour of their possessors, and to the public good; but *words* are much easier than *deeds*, and those persons who would write pages to put down, if possible a Free Press, would not move a limb to increase the safety of the community; nor, although they would transport or banish without a hearing an Advocate of Free Discussion, would they bestir themselves to trace, detect, apprehend murderers and assassins. They *call themselves* indeed the Champions of social Order and Public Decency; but is it orderly that men's houses should be plundered while they are asleep? or is it decent to kill men in the dark? Why then are these Champions not on the alert to protect the innocent and helpless, and bring the guilty to punishment? These would be substantial proofs of their love of Social Order worthy of credence; and they might then boast of it with some show of decency: but at present the only proof they give of the sincerity of their professions is declaiming against evils which do not exist and recommending that men should be deprived of the protection of the laws, the only method indeed of punishing fictitious crimes. The only proof they give of wishing well to the Public is a display of unceasing and unrelenting malignity against an Individual who has committed no crime and transgressed no law. If words be taken instead of deeds, perhaps the Public may at last be induced to believe that envy and hatred towards *one man* is a proof of an bounded benevolence towards *all others*; that those are the greatest Patriots who recommend the suspension of the Laws; and that the Enemies of the Liberty of the Press are the best Friends of Mankind.

"The Second Letter of Sam Sobersides, which will be found also in the Asiatic Department, deserves equal attention with the first: tho perhaps it may raise a still greater outcry;—but if such a man as Sir. William Jones was compelled to say, from the result of his experience, that no person who attempted a Reform in whatever department of life, or however much needed, could escape being misrepresented and calumniated, surely men of less brilliant talents and less eminence in life ought not to wonder at sharing the common fate of all who attempt to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures."

The Letter of Sam. Sobersides was also read from beginning to end, at the request of Mr. Fergusson, in order to shew that the "suggested improvements" referred to in the alleged Libel, related wholly to Parties, Dress, and matters of Social Intercourse.

Mr. Fergusson then rose to address the Court on behalf of the Defendant; and our readers will readily believe how sincerely we regret that it is not in our power, with all our efforts and attention, to do justice to the eloquence displayed on this occasion. The following is, however, as nearly as we could collect, the substance of his Address.

My Lord, and Gentlemen.—I am relieved from the necessity of touching much on a topic respecting which, the large assembly who have this day honoured the Court with their presence probably expected to hear a greatdeal on this occasion; the topic to which I alluded is the Liberty of the Press. I so abstain for the best of all reasons; because I am happy to say that today I have not heard it attacked: it is not necessary therefore for me to defend it; and with sensible men its merits require no eulogy. Far less can it be necessary to say any thing in its praise to Englishmen, who know how much England owes to it. For to this we owe every thing we hold most dear. To this we owe the blessings of our reformed religion, to this we owe our liberty, to this we owe our political and moral greatness, the honour of our statesmen, and the integrity of our judges. There was a time, but before the Revolution, when British Statesmen betrayed their country and their Sovereign to the Tyrant of France for foreign gold! There was a time when English Judges, extorted verdicts from Juries to suit the purposes of oppression! Why is it not so now? Not that our nature is changed, or our minds improved—for man is still the same—but because we have the Liberty of the Press; and we ought to feel gratitude to the Author of all things that we enjoy so great a blessing. 'Tis to the Liberty of the Press that we owe the continuance of those liberties that were established with it at the Revolution; it is the guard, the bulwark of all the rest.

My Learned Friend has not indulged in painting the evils of a Licentious Press as he did on a former occasion; he has followed the course of describing what the Liberty of the Press really is and the limitations which the Law necessarily imposed on this liberty. In reference to this

subject my learned brother has given a noble instance of the magnanimous Government of the Marquis of Hastings, in Voltaire's description of the Deserter. He has freed it from the galling fetters of a usurping Censorship; you can now go forward as well as any where else, the only Censor being your own discretion. I congratulate the country on the removal of these fetters, both on account of the advantages that must result from it to the Public and to the Government; and I congratulate the person whose duty it would have been, that he is thereby relieved from the exercise of so odious an office. It has been said, that the Liberty of the Press is the liberty of publishing without any previous restraint: with this I fully agree, and it is a liberty which nothing but the united powers of King, Lords, and Commons can take from us. So much for the Liberty of the Press: and how has this liberty been exercised in India? If there ever was a Press free from casting aspersions on private character, it is this;—I say it to the honour of all who have been concerned in conducting the Indian Press, not of my Client in particular. It has never been abused to the injury of individuals; I say so with confidence, for if it has, I am ignorant of it. All persons have been exempted from slanders on their private character;—except, indeed, my unfortunate Client, who has been an exception to this rule, *he* has indeed been slandered sufficiently.

In that great and glorious contest in which the Marquis of Hastings was engaged, all persons showed the utmost energy in supporting the Government. Was there any part of the Press that detracted from the merit of our Illustrious Chief on that occasion? or was there any other person connected with it which refused to him that full-meed of glory which he so richly deserved? Did any one attempt to weaken the hands of the Government or encourage its enemies by means of the Liberty of the Press? When the glorious triumph was completed, did not the Press join readily in celebrating the praises of these counsels and atchievments by which it was gained? No Gentlemen, the liberty of the Press has been more calumniated than any individual, or any body of men, if it be not my unfortunate Client. Against *him* indeed all its licentiousness has been levelled; and how useless and ineffectual has all its artillery in this instance proved!——No—he has been more sinned against than sinning.

We are told that there is a Faction leagued and banded together to overturn the government by means of the Press. We are told that there is among us a confederacy of Englishmen who are traitors to themselves and to their country, who wish to overthrow that Government to which we all owe our protection. But on what basis does this infamous accusation rest? Where are we to look for the proof of this abominable conspiracy that threatens this country with blood and Revolution. At such an assertion we start, we are astonished; we trace it to its polluted source, and exclaim, It is only from thence it could have issued. A falsehood so infamous, a Libel so atrocious never before disgraced India. To whom is it applied? Is it to our countrymen, to Englishmen, to that highly respectable and so generally learned class of Englishmen who form the British Inhabitants of India: To them it is applied, and the application refutes itself. When I leave this country, which may probably now be very soon, I shall, like many others, leave some property behind me. Would I leave it in a state which I thought exposed to such imminent danger? Instead of entertaining any such apprehensions I shall leave it with the fullest confidence; in no country could it be more safe; and were I able to believe the infamous falsehood regarding a Faction, which we have seen promulgated to such an extent, I should indeed have little ground for such confidence. But to dwell upon such a thing, or to believe for a moment that to intelligent Englishmen I need endeavour to refute it, would be to insult you, and all who claim a common country with this pretended Faction.

As to the present Indictment, let it be observed that it is not sufficient, to prove a man guilty of Libel, for a person to cull from a Paper a particular passage which suits his purpose; you must take the whole Letter in connection and with the whole before you judge whether it was the intention of the writer to calumniate these persons, or what was his object. Now conceive yourselves in Westminster, and these men to be Secretaries of State, which indeed they are; in England their conduct must be subject to comments; suppose then that it were said in the public Papers that if no grievances are to be redressed but through the King's Ministers they will not be redressed at all; would this assertion be looked upon as libellous, or not rather passed over as one of the most common paragraphs of the Papers of the day? And I believe that such was the case with the passage selected for prosecution even here; that thousands, if so many saw the Paper in which it appeared, read it without attaching the least importance to it. They saw a letter about *Burrah Khanahs* (which was the writer's favorite theme) and dress, and parties, and all must naturally conclude that the improvements and grievances mentioned, related to them. The writer complains of the unsuitableness of of some of our English habits and customs to this climate; and in some instances with great reason. He dwells on the hardship of persons being in a crowd party, in a heavy European dress, with the Thermometer at 90o; which he thinks no person unless of very long standing in India, can relish. I confess for myself that although I have not been in such parties for many years, it would be a great infliction on me to appear at one now in a woollen coat. Sam complains that nothing goes on well at these parties but eating and drinking; and therefore his object is to have smaller parties, and to have them more frequently. Such is the nature and object of his Letters to the Public. To give the Libel point, it ought to have been stated that there was some abuse to which the paragraph taken up as libellous referred, of a different kind from those of dresses and parties. It should have been previously stated that one regiment was better treated than another, which might have been a Libel on Colonel Casement; or it might have said it was impossible to get Cash for Company's Paper, which might have been a libel on Holt McKenzie, and so on. In reference to this, I may mention that I once made an application to get some Company's paper exchanged, which was not attended to. I threatened to bring an action: the exchange was made immediately; and my desires in this respect were attended to ever after. It ought to have been shown that there had been some imputation of neglect of dnty to which the conclusion of the Letter referred.

But what, let me ask, is the amount of Sam Sobersides's Letter?—Why, he says Burrah Khanahs ought to be reformed; that our parties are too large (in this however few will concur with him), and that Shakhos, the weight of a quarter of beef, are very unfit hats for the Military in this hot climate; that silks and cottons ought to be worn in the hot weather in preferrence to woolens. Plausible enough! though the wool factors at home may differ from him. Then comes Mr. Sheppard, and his good things: and last of all the mighty foundation of this Indictment. "If no wrongs are to be redressed, but through Secretaries & Public Officers none will be redressed." What is this, let me ask? Let us apply it to his Majesty Ministers, and let us view it as if we were at home. Why there the very idea of founding a Libel on such a thing would be laughed and scouted at. What, it would be said; very few wrongs or grievances indeed would be redressed if it depended on their free will. Was the Malt Tax taken off by them? Was the million a year on the Army Estimate; reduced by them, or would any of these improvements have taken place if they could have managed to carry on the old System, employ all their former dependants, and raise money to pay them? Gentlemen, in England these things would be laughed at, not only by the nation but by Ministers themselves. No Gentlemen, the alleviation of the public burdens was not owing to Ministers, but extorted from them by the indepenent part of the House of Commons, aided by the public voice, strongly expressed through the Press. The Ministers know this to be the case and would think it no Libel to tell them so.

But here a case is only put hypothetically. "If no wrongs are to be redressed, &c." then so and so will follow. If all means of redress were cut off except through these men, it would indeed be too great a trust to commit to them or any men, however pure and exalted their characters. But this is not the case: there are other means of getting redress besides through these Secretaries—you may get redress of the Governor General himself, without applying to these Prosecutors at all. Therefore an hypothesis is put, supposing a state of things which does not really exist. This Defence would however have been unavailing had there been any previous charge of malversation made by the writer against the Secretaries.

Without any imputation on these Gentlemen's characters I may not be satisfied if all redress were to come through them; for I have no security that they are better than other men; or better than myself. Now it luckily happens for the satisfaction of those who may not be content with them as the sole and only organs of Government, that there are other means of obtaining redress than through them. Application may be made to Lord Hasting's Private Secretary; and thus every Native of India may have an audience of the Governor General himself, without previously consulting these Gentlemen. There are many ways besides of obtaining redress in the various departments without application to them. Redress of grievances may also be had in this Court, which was established here for the very purpose, without asking their leave, a circumstance which my Learned Friend does not overlook when it suits his purpose and the interest of his Client. Is there any thing so extraordinary in the assertion then, that if all these means of obtaining redress were abolished, and it could only be had through the Secretaries, then most assuredly no grievances would be redressed but such us they choose?

Sam Sobersides did not write this Letter however, for the purpose of attacking others, but to defend himself. He had written another letter complaining that there were no improvements made suitable to the climate for the increase of our social comforts. That in our mode of living, eating and drinking, we are just as great John Bulls as ever,—and I hope we shall ever remain so For this he was accused of levelling an attack against Lord Hastings, which he could never have intended; and from which he was desirous to defend himself. This previous Letter therefore (vide Journal, vol. V. 1821, p. 453) might explain what was the object of the present, which has been made matter of prosecution. He there describes at great length the evils of Burrah khanah, &c. "Let us suppose (sayshe) we are going to one of those parties in the month of October or November. The cold season is supposed to have commenced, and the party are all expected to be *full dressed.* Military men in comfortable warm woolen Coats, buttoned up to the throat with tight pantaloons and boots, an ungainly or cocked hat under the arm, and a sword quarelling with their leg; Civilians a litle more at their ease but throttled in a dandy neckcloth brought from Moscow, unable to turn the head without turning the body. The thermometer (without the company in the room) is 89° and not a breath of air from the heavens," (I have been in such a situation myself.) He afterwards further pursues the same subject thus "" Conceive from seventy to eighty ladies and gentlemen (with more than twice the number of black servants behind them) stowed together of a sultry evening in Chowringhee,

as close as they stow wool or cotton in a Free Trader; conceive me hot as Falstaff in the dirty clothes basket, seated between two ladies of *high standing*, who are as cool as the melons on the side board, with a large turkey to carve as large as an ostrich, &c."

Such were the grievances his Letters complained of, and he afterwards states what are to be the subject of his future Letters. "My Promised Essays (says he) upon Post Office Improvements. Dress, Treatment of Native Servants. &c. have not been forgotten, and you shall soon know what I proposed to say on these subjects.' Now it is remarkable that not one of these subjects could be rectified by the application through the Secretaries. In support of his opinion, that the observance of Court etiquette, another evil, is not necessary to support dignity. Sam refers to the example of the great Frederick of Prussia. Now it happened that this Monarch lived the worst of any Prince of his time, which was one among his many eccentricities. An apprehension seems therefore to have been excited that Sam meant to abolish good eating and drinking, a reform which would have been highly injurious to trade. Among others, Mr. Sheppard who allowed nothing to escape him, that concerned "the good things of this life." took up the argument against him. For the full enjoyment of these, Mr. Sheppard recommended him to place himself between two ladies, young and beautiful, instead of "ladies of *high standing*" which must mean of half a century at least, even altho' "cool as melons"—probably dry as chips, (*a laugh*) Another writer in the public Papers signing himself C.—accused Sam of meaning to make an attack on some persons of high rank; but Sam's Letter referred to hams and turkies, and did not aim at such high game. He indeed makes some few observations on the Military dress; but surely you would not make it a Libel for a person to say. The Gentlemen of the Army cannot get the dress reformed except through the favor of Colonel Casement.

Gentlemen, I should be ashamed to detain you longer with such a case. I may however add, that if these Secretaries really thought it was intended by the letter in question to throw an injurious imputation on their characters, I do not blame them for the present prosecution, and I do not blame my learned friend for giving it his sanction (if he did give it). as I myself under such an impression would have done the same thing had I held the situation he now so much more worthily fills It is for you, Gentlemen, to decide whether Mr. *Buckingham*, in, publishing these letters, was actuated by the malicious motives ascribed to him and I feel confident that the case will get a fair and impartial decision, as it has come before a Judge prefectly free from any bias, and who, if he had had any would have left it behind him in taking the judgement seat. You will hear from him a fair and able statement, of the case. The two instances my learned friend has mentioned. of persons being convicted of Libels on public officers of Government, were not such frivolous matters as these. In the one, the Ministers were charged with this that after having fitted out a navy at great expence they had suffered it to moulder and decay; and that they had abandoned the line of policy by which alone the country could be saved; the other case was also for a serious charge. Before you bring in my Client guilty, you must be certain that in publishing he was actuated by bad motives, with malicious intention of libelling the character of the Secretaries. And in making up your minds on this Subject' you must take into consideration that my Client is engaged in an arduous undertaking, publishing not less than 16 pages daily, and it would not be surprising if in the multiplicity of articles that pass through his hands, a paragraph of this kind should have escaped his particular notice as it did that of others, I do not think it a libel now; but I must say. that altho, I read the Journal with as much attention as others generally do, this paragraph did not attract my attention at all. Yet I do not blame the Secretaries for bringing the prosecution against my Client if they thought themselves aggrieved. I know no fault that can be found with any of them; and if you acquit my Client you will leave their character as high and unimpeached as they stood before; and you will leave my Client the charater of an upright and independant man: which he is in spite of all the abuse that has been heaped upon him: for I am confident this charge will fall to the ground like the rest. Mr. Buckingham has been daily loaded with the most scurrilous aspersions; his whole history has been sifted, every event of his varied life has been laid bare in their search for something on which they might found their malicious insinuations, but they have been completely disappointed. His private character and the retirement of his family has been pried into and assailed; and his whole conduct misrepresented and traduced in such a manner as perhaps never any man's was before; tho' in no case that comes within my knowledge, has such treatment been experienced by any one so unreservedly. But I now leave him in your hands and from you I am satisfied he will receive justice.

Sir *Francis Macnaghten* then shortly addressed the Jury as nearly as we could gather to the following effect.

Gentlemen of the Jury. I mean to make only a very few observations on the case before me, which I do not think attended with much difficulty. The matter charged as libellous is contained within 16 or 18 lines; and it is for you to pronounce whether or not it be a Libel; I will give no directions what Verdict you ought to find. It was my opinion that, long before the acts of Parliament alluded to by Mr. *Fergusson* the rights of Jurymen were to decide on the whole case, the law as well as the facts; and that the authority assumed by the Court to dictate Verdicts was usurped, and supported by baseless sophistry. The law originally, as now, meant to leave both fact and law to the Jury; nor did it confer on them too great a power in doing so. Any other state of things must be pregnant with injustice; and that greater evils did not arise when such powers were usurped by Judges must have only been owing to their integrity. As to the Liberty of the Press, a Free Press is productive of much goodas well as evil; it is attended with many advantages as we have experienced, but in my opinion it has just as great a tendency to do evil. I never could see that a Printer had a right to any more liberty than any other individual; and Liberty of the Press never could mean that any man might print or publish of another what he thought proper without any responsibility. No such thing was ever meant or could exist in any country. If it were possible that it could exist any where; that one man might set himself above others, and stamp at pleasure every individual with what character he choosed—I would rather be the slave of a Despot. If others should submit to such a tyranny, I, for one, would never submit to it; I would cry out against it. I would leave this state of infamous thraldom.—I beg it to be understood, however, that I do not allude to the present case—Rather than submit to this, I would seek the dominions of some tyrant. From a tyrant I might expect to derive some advantage if not from his justice at least from his interest; if I could have no protection from his power I might have some hope from his mercy. Could such a state of things have been intended, that our characters should depend on the whim of some individual perhaps no better than ourselves, and be lauded or blackened as pleased his fancy? I would prefer Slavery. If such be Liberty, I would have none of it.

Mr. *Fergusson*; "No such construction of the Liberty of the Press has fallen from the Bar."

Sir Francis Macnaghten; I indeed have not heard it; and I do not allude now to the present case; I will afterwards come to that. In such a state of things as I have been describing, Society would be divided into two classes, tyrants and slaves; and our condition would be inferior to that of the slaves of the most despotic government that ever existed. If a stronger man than myself attacks me, I must fly to the Law for protection, and it is the same with the Liberty of the Press, which is merely the liberty of publishing without any previous restriction, but amenable to Law afterwards.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I beg you all to observe that I did not mean the above observations to apply to the present case: I now come to that You must take this case by itself. What has been said as to a Libel on Government you must dismiss entirely from your minds. This in my opinion would be like indicting a man for the murder of A and convicting him of the murder of B. You must consider solely whether or not it is a Libel on the character of these Secretaries. Now Gentlemen, my situation is very peculiar; I wish to be understood as not expressing any opinion whatever, whether the matter be a Libel or not: not that I am under any apprehension on my own account of any consequences:—No, But situated as I am alone on this Bench, it would not be fitting for me to make any observations on the case. Were I to give any opinion a motion might be afterwards made for a new trial or in arrest of judgement. The case might therefore be again referred to myself, and I should then be placed in a very awkward situation. As I cannot give an opinion on one side I will not on the other, and I am to be understood as giving no opinion on either. I shall only add a few remarks on your duties as Jurymen. You are to judge of the whole matter that comes before you; and on that and on nothing else must you form your judgement. You are to dismiss from your minds what you may have heard else-where. If Juries were to assume the right to judge according to what was not before them, it would lead to the downfall of Justice. Gentlemen, you are bound by your oaths, and by every consideration conscientiously to do your duty, to the parties concerned in this case, and to the whole community; and to decide only on the evidence laid before you. Take with you the Indictment, and the Paper on which it is founded; and if you find that the passage contains a malicious Libel vilifying scandalizing and defaming the character of the Prosecutors as stated in the Indictment, you are bound by every consideration of principle and justice to find a Verdict of Guilty; bad grammar or obscurity of expression will form no ground of excuse; the question for you is—"Does it as it stands now bear such a construction on a single reading?" If you are satisfied that it does, you are bound to find a verdict of Guilty; and on the contrary, if you are satisfied that it does not bear such a construction, it is your duty to find a Verdict of Not Guilty.

The Jury appeared to consult together for a moment in the Box before they retired, from which it was expected that their Verdict would be given without retiring. They withdrew, however, for a few minutes only; tho' brief as the period was, their return was waited with apparent general anxiety. On their re-entering the Court the Clerk of the Crown proceeded to ask. "Is the Defendant Guilty or Not Guilty?—Gentlemen, How say you?" when, such was the impatience of the Jury to reply, that instead of waiting for the Verdict to be regularly announced by their Foreman, several voices at once eagerly exclaimed "*Not Guilty! Not Guilty!*" The assembled audience, which crowded the Court from the commencement of the Trial to its close yielded to the impulse of the moment and expressed their feelings in loud and general plaudits;—which, however the parties themselves, on whose behalf this feeling was excited, could neither justify nor approve, and which we trust will not be supposed in any way to deserve praise or imitation, as the solemnity of a Judical Tribunal cannot be too much respected, or its decisions too reverently received.

Calcutta Journal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017